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Court Forbids Referendum On Bay State Tax

The World's Day —At a Glance

June 25, 1940

In New England

The Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled today that a proposed referendum on Gov. Leverett Saltontall's State emergency tax program was "inaccurate and misleading," and forbade the Secretary of State to proceed with it. The tax program, affecting incomes, cigarettes, liquor, successions, and corporations, has been in effect since 1939. [Details: Page 9.]

The American Export Lines steamer Exochorda arrived at Boston from the Mediterranean with a one-foot hole torn in the steel plate of its afterdeck by an Italian antiaircraft shell which missed its mark. Officers of the ship, which brought 203 passengers from the war zone, said none was hurt by the exploding shell. (Details: Page 9.)

Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont appointed Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., Secretary of the Vermont Senate, to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the passing of Mr. Gibson's father. Mr. Gibson will serve until the November election. [Details: Page 9.]

Massachusetts Institute of Technology saw ground broken, without ceremony, for a new $100,000 addition to the Sloan Automotive Laboratary to be devoted especially to research in aircraft engines. [Details: Page 9.]

Platform Delayed

PHILADELPHIA — Speaking for the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention, Chairman Herbert K. Hyde announced today that the Committee would be unable to complete the Party platform for scheduled presentation tonight. He hoped it would be ready by noon tomorrow. [Details on Pages 1, 2, and 3.]

In Washington

The Red Cross War Relief Fund now totals $14,843,967. Late contributions included $25,000 from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and $1,125 from inmates and employees of the Jackson, Mich., State Prison.

The President signed into law today the $1,050,000,000-a year tax bill, to pay for the huge national defense appropriations of the recent congressional session.

Fleet Sails Secretly

HONOLULU (AP) — Warships of the United States Fleet moved from Hawaii toward an unannounced destination today, but the general assumption here was that they were headed for the Panama Canal.

Detroit Racket Probe

DETROIT (AP)—Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson today ordered Mayor Richard W. Reading, Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea and 75 others held for trial on charges of conspiring to protect the policy and numbers rackets in Detroit. Similar charges against 55 others, 49 of them members of the Detroit Police Department, were dismissed.

War Summary

The "Cease Firing" order of the German High Command, effective at 1:35 a. m. German summer time (6:35 p. m. E. S. T. last night), ended hostilities between France and the two Axis powers. Britain carries the brunt of the struggle. Already German bombers have descended in force on Britain, but no damage is reported in London. Widespread air activity took British ships into the Ruhr, where successful bombings are claimed. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

Whereabouts of the French Fleet still remained in doubt. In the Commons, Prime Minister Winston Churchill charged the French with breaking their agreement not to let it fall into enemy hands. There were other indications that some French vessels still might be with the British. [Details: Page 1.]

Japan took an unexplained move on Indo-China, ordering war vessels to "watch" the areas near Haiphong. The French made concessions to Japan in connection with patrolling of the Shanghai International Settlement. [Details: Page 5.]

Russo-Rumanian clashes near the Bessarabian border were reported in unconfirmed dispatches to the Associated Press. [Details: Page 4.]

French Day of Silence; Bells Ring in Germany

'Cease firing' order given by Nazi High Command six hours after French envoys bow to terms of truce imposed by Italians—Spokesman for Pétain promises rise of a new France.

By the Associated Press

Vanquished France laid down its shattered arms today, while in Germany the ruffle of drums and the triumphant blare of the bugle resounded as a precede to the command:

"Cease firing!"

The end of the battle of France—which had conceded the occupation of more than half of its territory—came at 1:35 a. m., German time, June 25. It followed six hours after France's delegates had concluded an armistice agreement with Italy.

The heartsick Republic, marking one of the saddest days in its history, proclaimed a day of general mourning. In the proclamation, the Minister of Interior, Charles Pomaret, declared:

A Day of Silence

"Today France must be silent. Her heart will bleed, but she will forge a new hope.

"Marshal Pétain has made a gift of himself to France. Around him a constitutional government, resolute and worthy, will devote itself to the welfare of the country, which will continue to live with a broad, free spirit."

In Germany bells pealed out the tidings, their notes picked up by the radio network of all stations in Germany, and those of conquered Paris, and Amsterdam, Warsaw, Copenhagen, Prague, Oslo, and Brussels, as well as of the world.

The strains of "Deutschland Uber Alles" and the "Horst Wessel" song filled the air.

A proclamation, filled with praise for Reichsführer Hitler and declaring that the victory was one surpassing the highest expectations, was made in German and then in all other principal languages of the globe.

The announcement ceremonies were concluded with the fighting song:

"We sail against England."

Upon the announcement that France had agreed to armistice terms with Italy last night, and that the hostilities would cease six hours later as prescribed in the German terms to which France yielded June 22, Herr Hitler declared in a formal proclamation:

"In humility we thank God for his blessing."

He ordered flags displayed for 10 days and bells rung throughout the Greater Reich for seven days.

He directed 100,000 Germans who had been removed from their homes on the western border to return and promised them that damaged or destroyed houses would be restored.

Rudolf Hess, No. 3 Nazi, sent Herr Hitler a glowing telegram, calling the victory the most glorious in German history and declaring:

"You have thus given meaning to the struggle of German World War veterans which lasted many years."

The order to cease firing marked the end of a 46-day campaign which overran France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg.

From Arctic to Spain

In 78 days, since the start of the Scandinavian campaign on April 9, Germany has acquired all the Atlantic coast from the Arctic to Spain.

When Herr Hitler unleashed his war machine against the Low Countries and the Allies on May 10, he proclaimed in an order of the day that it was the beginning of a fight that "decides the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years."

In a fresh gesture apparently designed to erase the memories of the 1918 defeat, Adolf Hitler named Wiesbaden as the seat of a new French-German Armistice Commission — Wiesbaden where the French Army of Rhineland Occupation had its headquarters. Gen. Heinrich von Stülpnagel was named Chairman.

Churchill Accuses the French Of Breaking Fleet Pledge

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that the French had broken their promises not to let their fleet fall into enemy hands, but in the House of Lords, Viscount Caldecote, Dominions Secretary, said Mr. Churchill would not relax his efforts to retain French naval help.

Mr. Churchill, making his sixth war report to the Commons, made no reference to the whereabouts of the French fleet, but said it was "clear that French war vessels under this armistice pass into German or Italian control fully armed."

Lord Caldecote summed up the situation thus briefly:

"The Prime Minister will relax no effort to secure that French ships will continue to serve the cause for which they have been employed so many months."

Conditions Still unfulfilled

Mr. Churchill said he had made it clear to the French that the British would go on fighting, and that he had made it plain to the Pétain Government that the conditions indispensable to their release from their agreement with the British had not been complied with.

Mr. Churchill said Britain offered to release the Reynaud Government from its written pledge not to negotiate a separate peace if the French fleet were sent to British ports and remained there while the negotiations were being conducted.

This offer was made, he explained, after an earlier refusal and when it was clearly seen that French resistance was crumbling.

On the evening of Sunday, June 16, Mr. Churchill said, he was on a train preparing to go to Bordeaux when he was informed of the overthrow of the Reynaud Government and the formation of the Pétain Government for the purpose of seeking an armistice with Germany.

Britain, the Prime Minister continued, informed the Pétain Government of Britain's indispensable conditions to negotiations, and that "most solemn assurances were given that the fleet would never fall into German hands."

The next news received was of the terms of the armistice, Mr. Churchill said, and this had the effect of handing over the fleet to the Germans.

[A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, said that units of the French fleet, stationed at that British naval base, flew their flags at half mast today in compliance with a French Government order for a day of mourning.

This dispatch indicated that thus far these French ships have not obeyed the reported stipulation of the French-German armistice that all French naval vessels return to home ports for disarming or internment.]

The Prime Minister said "we hope to rescue France from the ruins of bondage into which she has been cast."

"We hope that the French Empire, stretching all over the world, will continue the struggle on the side of its allies," he declared.

Partial text of the Prime Minister's statement: Page 4.

Britain First

BERLIN, June 25 (AP)—Actual peace negotiations between France and Germany as distinguished from the armistice cannot begin until Germany has disposed of Britain, the usually well informed news agency Dienst aus Deutschland said today.

The armistice terms were still being withheld.

The news agency's view that final peace negotiations are still some distance in the future was in contrast with recent opinions expressed in Berlin and at Compiègne forest that the armistice might be followed quickly by a continental peace conference.

The Armistice Commission, said Dienst aus Deutschland, "is not concerned in any way with the questions of future German peace." It added:

"The actual peace negotiations are to be sharply detached from all negotiations conducted in the course of the armistice and, moreover, are likely to be ushered in only when the still open German-English conflict is concluded."

The armistice with France, an authorized economic source says, has given Germany a direct land connection with Spain and its ore deposits, at least for the duration of the war.

Extensive economic agreements between Spain and Germany, signed before the outbreak of hostilities, he said, can now be made effective for the war on England.

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Plea to Speed Aid to Allies Off for Capital

Bearing signatures of 50,000 persons, gigantic N. E. petition to President leaves airport.

Signatures of approximately 50,000 persons who are convinced that this country should hasten all possible aid to the Allies shot through a murky sky this morning, headed for President Roosevelt's desk in Washington.

The names were fabricated into a 1,200-foot roll on a reel and represented several weeks effort in New England, and Massachusetts particularly, of the Massachusetts branch of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. This committee is a unit of the national organization set in motion by William Allen White, Emporia, Kansas, editor.

Members of the administrative office at 45 Devonshire Street and new public headquarters at 560 Washington Street, were on hand at East Boston Airport to hand the reel aboard the 9:20 American Airlines plane for Washington. They said this was the first of several rolls of signatures which would be sent to the President.

Improperly Wrapped

Robert H. Davidson of the administrative office was on hand to see Mrs. Harold J. Coolidge pass the roll to Miss Eva Graff, stewardess of the plane. Other members of the Boston committee were present. Then, as the plane took off, the group had a momentary qualm. It was learned that the reel of names had been put off the ship because it was not wrapped or properly packaged and had been sent to the American Express office. Airport officials were appealed to and the promise was given to send the names along on the next plane. The only inconvenience, it was explained, was that some slight delay would be experienced by Melvin D. Hildreth, Secretary of the Washington Committee, whose duty it was to deliver the names to the White House.

The Committee is not lessening its efforts with the departure of the signatures. On Friday night it will hold a public meeting in Faneuil Hall where the speakers will include Admiral Harry Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, and the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop Emeritus of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts. The meeting will be attended by representatives of local city and town

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Picture on Page 9.

Republican Enthusiasm Kindles As Leaders Chart 'Victory Way'

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing; © Bachrach; International

They Set the Theme for Republican Campaign

(1) Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, who, as temporary Chairman of the Republican Convention, was the keynote speaker. (2) Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Permanent Chairman of the Convention. (3) Herbert Hoover, former President, who will address the convention Tuesday night. (4) John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Stassen, Martin rouse Convention — Failure and war peril charged against New Deal.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Philadelphia, June 25—Still frankly impatient and uncertain over the choice of its 1940 presidential nominee, the Republican National Convention today devoted its energies to proving that it is completely and enthusiastically united on the issues and ideas it will take to the country in the critical election which lies ahead.

Inevitably handicapped by the anxiety over the war and upset by the President's time-bomb appointment of Col. Frank Knox and Col. Henry L. Stimson, two Republican luminaries, to an apparently coalition Cabinet, this party conclave is regaining its buoyancy, increasing its poise and setting its political compass.

Two of the Party's coolest, ablest, and most successful leaders contributed to the buoyancy and direction during the past 24 hours. One was Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, the youngest Governor in the United States, the youngest keynoter ever to address a Republican National Convention in all its gatherings over the past 84 years, a party leader who would be timber for the presidential nomination in Philadelphia this week were he not under the constitutional age limit of 35 years.

Martin Receives Ovation

The other restorer of optimism and assurance is Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Republican leader in the House of Representatives, whose judgment and strategy have given the Party notable victories over the New Deal in the past two years.

Representative Martin was given a warm welcome. Hearty cheers from the floor greeted him, and on the stage behind the rostrum a group of Congressmen rose and gave him a regular football cheering section ovation—"Joe! . . . Joe! . . . Joe!"

The ring of old school Congressional oratory ran through his speech, and the Convention liked it. Here was something familiar—rousing denunciations and powerful periods from one of their own kind, a regular Congressman. A professional politician. A man who has fought hard in the last few years and scored the Party's most notable tangible victories in Washington.

Taking over the Permanent Chairmanship of the Convention at its third session this morning, Representative Martin delivered an address which, with Govenor Stassen's keynote speech last night, gave the Party a considerable pattern of policy for its 1940 campaign.

Objectives Outlined

Both speakers outlined the definite lines of attack which the Republicans plan to make against the seven and a half years of Roosevelt administration and the specified objectives of reconstruction which they will offer to repair the failures they charge against the New Deal.

Governor Stassen unexpectedly brought every delegate to his feet cheering in approval when, instead of deploring the President's naming two distinguished Republicans to fill vital Cabinet positions and criticizing his colleagues for accepting them he praised the President in words which were quite unsatisfactory to Mr. Roosevelt but were balm to the party pride of this unbossed but sometimes leaderless Convention.

"By the politically timed appointment on the eve of this Convention of two men of our Party to these two Cabinet posts," declared the Minnesota Governor, "the President made an eleventh hour confession of failure in his national defense administration."

"We are pleased that the prospect of our Convention caused this sudden improvement over the New Deal incompetence, and it is only regrettable that we cannot change the entire Cabinet and the man who heads it with equal abruptness."

Mr. Stassen's deft turning of the Knox-Stimson appointments into an effective criticism of the Administration and an exoneration of the two Republicans, in contrast with the blunt chastisement which the National Committee handed out to them last week, brought long shouts of assent from the audience, and if the National Committee read Colonel Knox and Colonel Stimson out of the Party last Thursday, it might be said that the Convention effectually read them back in again.

Points of Attack Listed

The salient points of attack—the essential criticism of the New Deal for things undone, for things badly done, for things which shouldn't have been done—were outlined with details and documentation by Representative Martin, and combined with Govenor Stassen's sober but phrase-studded keynote ad-

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

Other G. O. P. convention news: Pages 2 and 3.

Intimate Message From Philadelphia

The Little Man's Convention—Dewey and Taft Still in Lead for First Ballot—Willkie's Strength Still Uncertain

By the Convention Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

This is still the little man's convention—the individual, unbossed delegates—and it is impossible to forecast its outcome. In many ways this uncertainty is an excellent sign of the healthy operation of democracy within the Republican Party. And yet the long-range outlook is none too reassuring.

Here is the situation as it appears in Philadelphia today:

Thomas E. Dewey and Robert A. Taft still have the largest delegate support, at least for the first few ballots. In all probability Mr. Dewey will be ahead by some 50 votes on the first ballot, with a total of somewhere between 300 and 400 (you see by this range that we are a cautious guesser). Mr. Taft should, therefore, have between 250 and 350.

Willkie's Place on First Ballot

Wendell L. Wilkie may well not be in third place, but may trail Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania, and possibly Frank Gannett and Senator Styles Bridges. This is all on the first ballot.

But the Dewey strength is expected by many observers to disintegrate rapidly. Mr. Willkie has potential supporters in nearly every delegation, and will pick up strength all over the map, or so it is assumed. But his votes are rather "iffy," rather speculative, they are far from assured.

For two days now, there has been talk of a Taft-Dewey combination to stop Mr. Willkie. Obviously both of them cannot be nominated for President. Obviously by combining they have enough votes to effect a nomination on the first ballot—if they can control them. And almost equally obviously, neither Senator Taft nor Mr. Dewey is going to concede the first place on the ticket to the other without a test of strength in the actual voting.

Dewey Is Confident

Mr. Dewey is confident and unshaken. He will not be eager to take the Vice-Presidential place. Indeed, he has assured friends that he "cannot afford financially" to do so. Probably holding lead position in the initial ballot, why should he make a deal to take second place before the balloting begins?

Senator Taft is almost as confident, particularly in the stability of his nucleus strength and the political expertness of his management. He feels that Mr. Dewey is slipping, and that he—Senator Taft—is the only major candidate who has not aroused serious animosities, which is a real asset.

So why should he concede the first place in advance?

Under these circumstances, though doubtless intermediaries from the Taft and Dewey camps have made contact with one another, there can hardly be a workable deal until after the balloting begins. And it may then be too late. For the problem will be for either Senator Taft or Mr. Dewey to "deliver" his votes to the other. It is almost universally agreed that the Dewey delegates will be the first to take flight. Will they go to Senator Taft or to Mr. Willkie? Plenty of them are frank to state to reporters that they will go to Mr. Willkie.

An Unbossed Convention

For, remember, this is the unbossed convention. Delegates cannot be delivered in large flocks, like sheep, in the Mark Hanna or Boise Penrose manner. They listen to siren songs—the songs of those who say: "Don't follow the bosses. The public is fed up with them. Vote independently. Are you mice or men?"

All the same, unless Senator Taft is too far behind on the first ballot, he is expected to gain a number of Dewey votes on the second. Enough, perhaps, even for a nomination then or on the third ballot.

Meantime, drives of the Old Guard leaders against Mr. Willkie are in full swing, while he and his helpers seek to capture the rank and file. Yesterday a group of Congressmen, estimated to be as many as 100, but probably far less, issued a manifesto saying that his "views and public statements are such that he cannot run effectively on a platform in harmony with the Republican record in Congress."

Rank and File View

These attacks crystallize the leadership resistance to Mr. Willkie. But they may have some effect in encouraging rank and file sympathy. For the ordinary delegates know that the people do not want a "boss-picked" candidate, and that if enthusiasm for Mr. Willkie is as real as it appears to be, they had better look out for a serious reaction if they ignore it.

Nevertheless, the leaders hate to take Mr. Willkie. Their viewpoint is that of party workers who have toiled in the heat and burden of the day only to have an erstwhile Democrat come along and take the cake. Some among them take issue with his sympathy with Roosevelt foreign policy, and this is particularly true in isolationist areas beginning notably in Wisconsin.

But while the Old Guard attacks continue many of the Young Guard are getting on what they hope will be a bandwagon. Gov. Ralph L. Carr, vigorous new executive of Colorado, today indorsed Mr. Willkie and is to be his floor leader—an excellent choice.

And, as one final truism, it is certainly anybody's choice. Either the Willkie candidacy will be a whirlwind, or it will be—in delegate votes—one of the biggest flashes in the pan in recent party history. Nobody can yet tell which, however confident they may be in the forecaster's credentials.

Erwin D. Canham

Women Active At Convention

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—The most experienced feminine lobbyists in the country have descended upon the Republican National Convention in the hope of getting a few pertinent sentences into the party platform.

Several hundred strong, they are busily engaged in buttonholing members of the Resolutions Committee, asking them to cast their vote for platform planks on civil service extension, tariff reform women's rights, job security for women, aid for Europe's refugees, and peace.

At least three of the Nation's women's organizations represented here are openly predicting that their proposals will be included in the platform when it officially sees the light of day tomorrow.

Slated for success in the eyes of their proponents are:

The National League of Women Voters' plank putting the Republican Party on record for abolition of the spoils system and "establishment of a merit system throughout the public service, Federal state and local."

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's proposal that "the right to work for compensation shall not be abridged or denied by reason of race, religion, sect, economic or marital status."

The plea of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom for special government attention to the plight of European refugees.

Efforts Are Concentrated

Though many of the women's groups represented at the Convention have wide interests, they are concentrating their efforts here on one or two planks. The National League of Women Voters, founded by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as a nonpartisan political education organization, has for instance, only two proposals: One for the extension of the merit system, the other generalizing the issue behind the Hull reciprocal trade pacts and advocating a tariff policy "based on

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

'Advance With Determination' Is Stassen's Keynote Proposal

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—Harold E. Stassen, Minnesota's 33-year-old Governor, called on his fellow Republicans last night to lead the Nation forward on four broad fronts to supplant what he termed a seven-year record of Democratic "failure."

"The saddest chapter of the last four years," he said in the keynote address for the party's National Convention, "has been that the National Administration, instead of keeping its eyes, statesmanlike, upon the welfare of the people of this Nation, has turned its political gaze upon a third term."

The youthful official proposed an "advance with a decisive and determined step" in "national preparedness, fifth column defense, domestic economic welfare, and governmental effectiveness and integrity." On each of these fronts, he asserted, the Roosevelt Administration has failed.

Touching on foreign policy, Mr. Stassen said in his prepared speech that "future welfare cannot best be served by simply burying our heads in the sand," but he added:

"We are too woefully weak to give the Allies that material assistance this Nation wants to give them.

"Let us determine and define where our interests lie," he urged. "Clearly in the first instance they lie in this hemisphere.

"We cannot permit an armed force, aggressive in nature, with a philosophy foreign to ours to establish itself upon this hemisphere. Neither can we allow subversive elements linked to alien aggressors to undermine government anywhere on this hemisphere.

"It is essential that we plan in advance and take decisive steps to establish hemisphere defense."

Mr. Stassen mentioned President Roosevelt's selection of Col. Frank Knox and Col. Henry L. Stimson, prominent Republicans, to Cabinet posts.

"By the politically timed appointment on the eve of this convention, of two men of our party to these Cabinet posts," he said, "the President made an eleventh-hour confession of failure in his national defense administration.

"We are pleased that the prospect of our convention caused this sudden improvement over New Deal incompetence, and it is only regrettable that we cannot change the entire Cabinet and the man who heads it with equal abruptness."

For each of the four "fronts" outlined, Mr. Stassen offered proposals and told wherein he believed the Roosevelt Administration had been deficient.

These were some of his comments:

National Preparedness — "We must develop our Air Force to take its place beside the Army and the Navy. We need large quantities of the most modern airplanes and antiaircraft guns, the most modern tanks and antitank guns, the most modern ships and coast defense.

"To accomplish these ends, we must fully utilize our mass production system, we must marshal and conserve our great credit resources, we must cut through red tape and bureaucratic delays. . . .

"The most dangerous example of the wrong way to prepare was the startling proposal of the President last week that all boys and girls in this country between the ages of 18 and 20 be compelled by the Government to enter Federal training camps.

"That was the method of Hitler and Mussolini and Stalin. It is not the American way. . . .

"For too long a time our leaders have strutted down the avenues of the world, jauntily knocking chips off shoulders without even preparing to raise our arms in self-defense. For too long a time we have talked boldly of quarantining aggressors in order to protect other nations, and now find we are not even prepared to protect ourselves. For too long a time our foreign policy has been one of a big noise and a little stick, and even that little stick 'on order.' We need again a calm, resolute voice and a big stick."

Fifth Column Defense—"Above all, by a sound and progressive advance, fair and friendly to labor, we must open new opportunities, correct maladjustments in our social and economic structure, and take away the grounds of discontent upon which these fifth columnists seek to flourish.

"Under their (present government officials) leadership during these past seven years we have seen manifold examples of fifth column activities in time of peace within this Nation. These subversive elements have incited hatred between groups of our people.

"They have thrown the first stone causing outbreaks of violence in labor disputes. They have split the ranks of organized labor. They have encouraged the destruction of agricultural products. They have advocated loose fiscal policies. They have stirred up and led relief demonstrations on full stomachs. They have sabotaged and stopped in many ways our great productive organization."

Domestic Economic Welfare—"We must recognize that the answer to all of our problems of a domestic nature is not to shrug shoulders and say, 'let the Government do it.'

"The role of government must be that of an aid to private enterprise, and not of a substitute for it.

"This system has been and will be subject to its depressions and its recessions, its maladjustments and readjustments as the years roll by. We must recognize that government should furnish a cushion against the sharper fluctuations of this economic system, but that it cannot successfully furnish a bed upon which society can go to sleep.

"For seven years jobs for the unemployed and parity for agriculture have been 'on order.' And tonight, after billions of our substance have been scattered to the winds, jobs and parity are still not 'on hand' but 'on order.'"

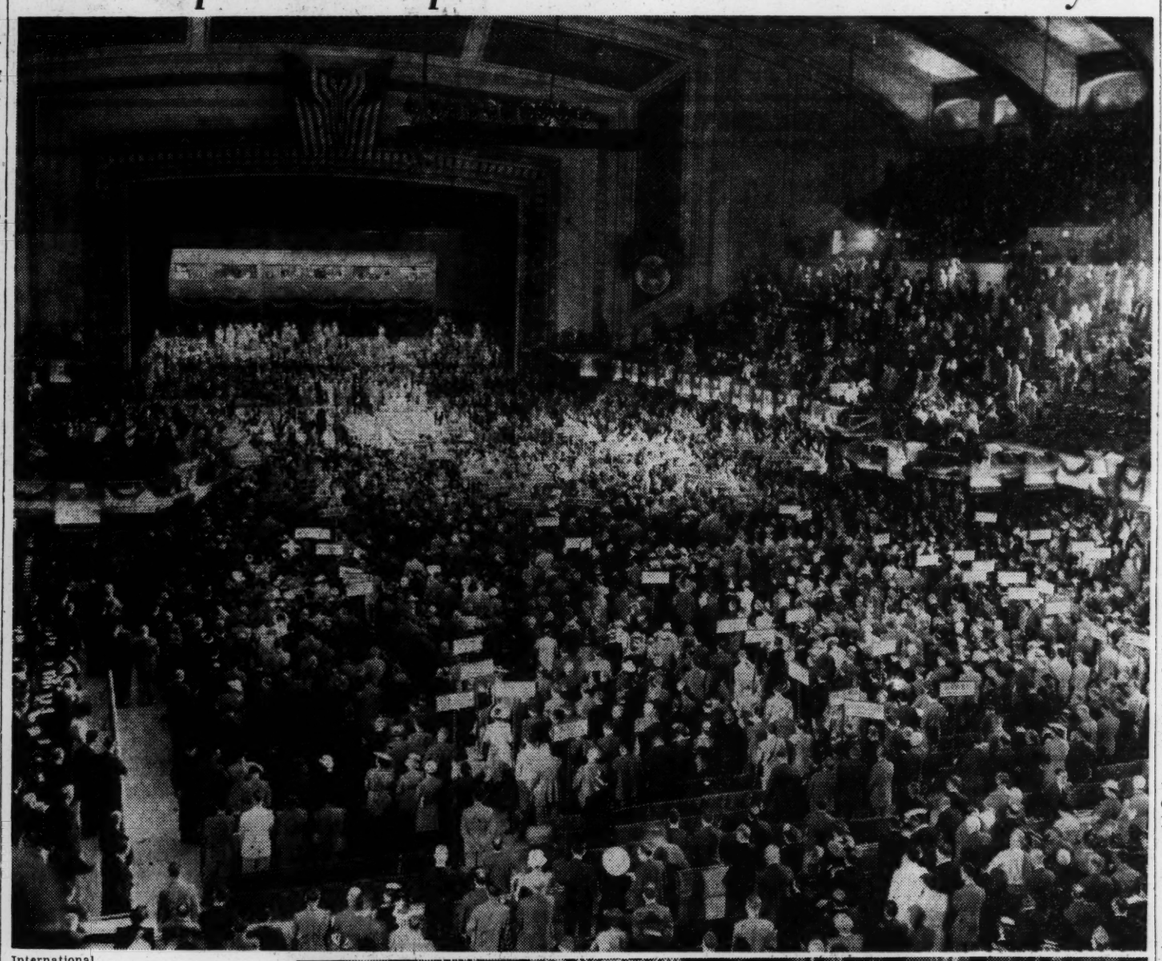
Governmental Effectiveness and Integrity—"There is a need of a sweeping, decisive reorganization of our Government . . . We need in public office servants of the people selected for their merit instead of corporals of a political army enlisted at a patronage pie counter."

Mr. Stassen devoted a portion of his address to farm and labor problems.

Contending that the "New Deal has helped to stoke these flames of industrial warfare," he suggested that "we should draw lessons from the Railway Labor Act . . . with its waiting periods and emphasis upon conciliation before strikes and lockouts occur, and its protection of the basic rights of labor."

Asserting that it was necessary to give aid to farmers when depressed agricultural prices threatened their ability to maintain their status on the farm, Mr. Stassen urged as "real solutions" the removal of marginal land from production, increased acreage in woodlots and timber tracts."

The Republicans Open Their Convention With Prayer



International

Convention Scene

A general view of the Republican Convention as seen from the rear of Philadelphia's Convention Hall looking toward the speakers' stand. This picture was taken as the entire convention stood in prayer during the invocation of the Rev. Dr. Albert Joseph McCartney of the Covenant-First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C.

Wide World

Hub of Republican Activity in Philadelphia

Here is one "lobby" that plays a powerful and fully accepted role in the Republican Convention. It is the lobby of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, where the Republican Party is maintaining its official headquarters during the convention. Here party leaders, delegates, alternates, and the man-in-the-street gather to discuss the relative merits of their favorite candidates and planks.

Republican Platform Builders Selecting All Timber Carefully

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—The Republican Resolutions Committee gave every evidence today that it is determined to present an unbossed platform to an unbossed Convention.

The first act of the Committee this afternoon was to insist upon a stronger denunciation of President Roosevelt's foreign policy than the drafting group first proposed.

The new plank which is now being written will indict the Administration in vigorous terms for pushing the United States ever nearer war and it will also contain a statement stronger than first contemplated, against any military intervention by this country.

The initiative for these changes came from C. Wayland Brooks, delegate from Illinois, whose delegation had already introduced a resolution that the Republican Party stand for "Americanism" and "peace" and brand the Democratic Party as favoring "internationalism and war."

Alf M. Landon, Chairman of the subcommittee on foreign policy and defense, said that no opposition had developed against retaining in the platform an expression of aid and comfort to "oppressed peoples who are fighting for their liberties," and an intention to provide them utmost assistance within the bonds of normal trade.

While the progress of the platform-drafters hit a snag today, it was Mr. Landon's view that the dispute is essentially over the phraseology and not over the substance of the plank on foreign affairs. He believed that a re-draft would not be difficult and that it would win quick approval.

Rank and File Controls

The rank-and-file membership of the full Committee has successfully asserted its dominance over its own drafting group—made up of senior party leaders—and so intent is it that the 1940 platform shall be an open covenant democratically arrived at that it is examining the text and details of every proposed plank before the Drafting Committee is allowed to get its hands on it.

Despite the fact that every plank has been completed and in each case submitted unanimously by its subcommittee, criticism is developing on at least three major phases of the platform. These concern foreign policy, labor, and tariffs.

This criticism expresses minority opinion and it is not expected that it will go beyond the Resolutions Committee itself. The significance of the controversy is that it shows the independence of the rank and file of the Committee which is not prepared to accept even unanimously indorsed recommendations without discussion and debate.

This mood of "don't-rush-us" and "don't - put - anything - over-on-us" came to light most evidently late yesterday afternoon when it was proposed that all the work of the subcommittees be forthwith turned over to the small drafting group headed by former Senator Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania and quickly put into shape for later approval.

Time Not Main Interest

The full Committee would have none of this. It was promptly and pointedly rejected and when it was suggested that any other course would take a lot of extra time, it was made clear that the Committee as a whole was more concerned with spending time in order to know what they were doing than in saving time and not knowing what they were doing. The result is that the 1940 platform, the principal terms of which were outlined in some detail in these dispatches yesterday, is being democratized as never before and is receiving the widest possible basis of party authority at every phase.

The evidence of controversy over the foreign affairs, tariff, and labor planks are not sufficient to suggest that these planks, already reported from reliable sources, will be changed in any important particular.

The compromise on a foreign declaration which is strongly anti-interventionist from a military standpoint but which pledges aid to "oppressed peoples" within the provisions of international law won words of commendation today from such diverse spokesmen as isolationist Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and nonisolationist Walter E. Edge.

The plank pleases the isolationists because it vigorously criticizes President Roosevelt for a "provocative foreign policy" likely to get an illy-prepared America into war, for using strong words and having too little with which to back them up, for promising assistance to the Allies and leaving the United States so poorly prepared that she could neither assist the Allies nor defend herself at this moment.

No Strait-Jacket Policy

The plank pleases the pro-Ally nonisolationists because it does not tie down the Party or its presidential nominee to a strait-jacket policy. It also is satisfactory because it strongly reaffirms the Monroe Dosctrine, pledges itself to defend every republic in the Western Hemisphere from foreign aggression and in effect warns the dictators that the United States means business.

The only additional plank made known by the subcommittee on government reorganization concerns the extension of civil service.

And here the Party is preparing to go further than in any previous platform in advocating the widest application of the merit system for selecting and appointing Federal employees.

The full Resolutions Committee has today examined the proposals of every one of its subcommittees, and while specifically reserving final approval, has asked the drafting body to bring in the edited platform as soon as possible.

Old Liberty Bell Rings Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 — The historic Liberty Bell was rung here again yesterday. It emitted 13 thuds under the rubber mallet of young Maragretta Duane, a great-great - great - great - great - great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

The ceremony, an official part of the Republican National Convention, was planned to remind delegates from the 48 States, assembled just outside Independence Hall, that their activities in this year 1940 bear a definite relation to the principles enunciated here by the Founding Fathers more than a century and a half ago.

"Alas, how the world today is being robbed of the truth taught by the men who created our Republic, lamented John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. "Are we also, here in the land of democracy's birth, failing to uphold the principles that for a century and a half enlightened the world and heartened mankind?" he inquired.

"These delegates and alternates 2,000 strong, from every section of the Nation, meet to make free choice of a leader whom they intend to elevate to the Presidency by the free votes of American citizens," he added. "It is a privilege remaining to few peoples today. The action of our Convention," he promised, "will be upon the high plane which holds that 'he serves his party best who serves the country best.'"

Former Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania recalled the sage advice of Dr. Franklin to a woman who stepped up to him out of an anxious crowd on the steps of Independence Hall to ask, "What have we got—a republic or a monarchy?"

Franklin replied to her, "A republic, if you can keep it so."

"Within the last seven years, we have come to realize more clearly than ever," declared Mr. Pepper, "why wise old Dr. Franklin issued the solemn warning implied in his big 'if'."

He described the Republican Party as alone able to abolish class hatreds and to accomplish adequate preparedness, holding that "the failure of the Democratic Administration in time of peace is a poor passport to public confidence in time of peril."

Keynoter Stassen Has Fine Record As Governor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Republican keynoter, is the youngest man ever to deliver his party's keynote address.

Born in a Minnesota farmhouse 33 years ago Mr. Stassen began his career in public office when he was elected Dakota County Attorney at 23.

Eight years later he moved into the Governor's office, installed a Commissioner of Administration in the capital to give the State a "business management," cut operating costs and put through a civil service law.

Widely publicized because of his youth and his sponsorship of a law requiring a 10 or 30-day "cooling-off" period before the calling of a strike or lockout in Minnesota, he stepped into greater prominence with a highly applauded, off-the-record speech before Washington's Gridiron Club and soon after was chosen keynote speaker.

His wife is the former Esther Glewwe of South St. Paul, Minnesota, who was his secretary. They have a son, Glen.

Six feet three, weighing over 200, Mr. Stassen comes from characteristic Minnesota stock, German, Czech, and Norwegian.

He is running for re-election as Governor.

Orchestra Leader Aids Pilot Course

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25 (AP)—Orchestra leader Frank Trumbauer closed an engagement at Cincinnati in March and dropped out of sight as far as the musical world was concerned.

Now he's turned up in a brand new job—field man in the fifth region office of the Government's civilian pilot training program.

Mr. Trumbauer, who has worked with Paul Whiteman, Bennie Goodman, Artie Shaw, Jimmy Dorsey, Tommy Dorsey and Jack Teagarden, took up flying in 1929. He has owned nine planes and flown 2,000 hours.

"This retirement from music doesn't mean I tired of it," he explained today. "It just means I'm more interested in this new program that means so much to American defense."

Convention Sidelights

By the Convention Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Fresh Reporters: At Mr. Dewey's most recent press conference, it must be recorded that reporters were as disrespectful as ever—not only to him but to most all candidates. When Mr. Dewey entered the remote back room in his hotel where the press conference was held, he said: "I've been going around in circles. . ." Meaning, to get to the room. But a reporter flashed: "For how long, Mr. Dewey?" And the candidate, quick on the uptake, said: "For 46 hours," which is the period he had been in Philadelphia. A little later, the same reporter began a query by saying: "This question may not make much sense. . . ." Mr. Dewey broke in: "It won't be the first one you or I have asked—including some of mine in the courtroom." The reporter added: "Yes, I seem to have heard about one of them." Which all passes, one supposes, for the initiation ceremonies of a presidential candidate.

WPA Project: "Ballad for Americans," the magnificent song, chant, recitative chorus, and historical opus with which the Convention preceded its keynote speech, was originally written under the Federal Theater, so to speak as a WPA project.

But the Convention rose and cheered after it had been sung here by a fine chorus, accompanied by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Geneva to Philadelphia: For Derso and Kelen, famed Hungarian cartoonists who did outstanding work at the League of Nations for a decade, it was a far cry from Lake Leman to the Schuylkill. Nevertheless, with the smell of fresh pine benches just as pungent as it used to be in the Salle de la Reformation, they sketched the great ones here and thought of the old days when a cosmopolitan series of statesmen passed under their pencils. "I am glad to be here," said Mr. Derso eloquently.

Words That Puncture: William Allen White, who has served on platform committees in his time, but is now happily back in the press stands, said this of the platform: "Glenn Frank's . . . recommendations are to denounce the New Deal in any language short of repeal."

Newport Styles: Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island brought the best waterside fashions to Philadelphia. He wears a boater straw hat with a wide band inscribed, of all things, "Rhode Island."

And Harvard Styles: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts showed what the well-dressed Harvard delegate will wear: a splendid crimson cravat within a tall white starched collar.

Campaignalia: It was hot Monday morning. So fans blossomed forth, labeled: "Stir Up a Victory Breeze. Fan for Van." They also repeated that deplored slogan: "Get on the Van Wagon."

1776-1940: Realistic reporting and patriotism trod on one another's toes Monday. Our conscientious reporter wrote a lead saying: "The historic Liberty Bell was rung here again. It emitted 13 dull, hollow thuds under the hammer of young Margaretta Duane. . . ." Which is just what the Liberty Bell, long since cracked and mute, did. But the phrase didn't sound just right. Other things may emit a "dull, hollow thud," but surely not the Liberty Bell. So the lead was rewritten. The little girl who did the "ringing" of the bell didn't hit hard enough at first with her rubber mallet, and her elders anxiously stage whispered, "Harder, harder." Maybe it sounded fine on the radio. And we think none the less of the Liberty Bell, even if its radio career is uncertain. It did its job long ago.

No Bombing: Since the days when photographers' flash bulbs came into being, they have tended to fall from various perches on which the camera men had clambered, exploding with loud reports on the innocent bystanders beneath. But now, though vast platforms have been built from the balcony protruding over the convention floor, they have installed broad skirts of chicken wire. Just above these bomb-catchers protrude the great lenses of the big cameras, looking for all the world like trench mortars.

Theme Song: "God Bless America" is fast becoming the convention theme song, though in impressiveness it can't measure up to "My Country 'Tis of Thee," especially the way it was sung at the convention opening with the whole vast assembly raising its voice in homage to the one "Sweet Land of Liberty" left on the globe.

Added Style Vote: Taking a cue from their patriotic surroundings in Philadelphia, a number of feminine convention-goers have adopted a red, white, and blue color scheme in their dress. Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Official Hostess, is wearing a red, white, and blue checked dress with a large red hat. The hat of Miss Bertha Baur, veteran Chicago Republican, is topped with a large red, white, and blue butterfly.

An Enthusiast: A convention guest attracting much feminine attention is Mrs. Graham Lewis, alias Elizabeth Arden. Though this is her first convention, so deep does the famous beautician's interest in politics go that she has recently been writing letters of rebuke to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, telling him he should spend his time teaching young folk to fly instead of making speeches. Miss Arden wears a Willkie button.

Taft, Jr.: "Young Bob," one of the four Taft sons, has organized a messenger service at Taft headquarters. He has 18 boys taking orders from him.

Elephant Keeper: One of the attachés of the Taft headquarters is an elephant keeper brought all the way from Cleveland. Instead of seeing to it that the elephants don't get too many peanuts, his job is to make sure the moving trunks and blinking eyes of the three "reasonable facsimile" pachyderms are in good working condition.

Chief Candidates Sure of Strength

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 25

Here are claims of strength put forward by some of the candidates for the Republican presidential nomination and their managers:

Thomas E. Dewey,—Expects more than 400 votes on first ballot, which he says will be 100 more than any other aspirant; predicts nomination on second or third ballot.

Senator Robert A. Taft—Aides forecast more than 300 votes on first ballot; headquarters contended that any Willkie gains were at Dewey's expense.

Wendell L. Willkie—says "everything is fine"; predicts about 100 votes at first; seeking second choice promises.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg—Friends estimate first ballot strength at 100; with 38 Michigan votes as base, hope to land enough second choices to nominate.

Senator Styles Bridges—Announces he is "not involved in any trades"; early support primarily from New England and West.

Frank Gannett — Concedes no loss; says he expects to win if no decision is reached on "early ballots."

Gov. Arthur James—Supporters claim united support of big Pennsylvania delegation at start, despite threatened dent by Willkie.

Meant 'Mister X'

FREMONT, Neb. (AP)—"Mister X" donated $5 to the Red Cross.

His donation was reported in the paper, but under the designation "A friend."

The anonymous "Mister X" telephoned to find out why his contribution wasn't listed.

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Industry Told to Study Markets of the Future

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 25 — While helping the Nation prepare for defense, American industry must look as far as it can into the economic future and preserve its markets for the time "when something that looks like peace will be restored again," Raymond Moley, Contributing Editor of News Week, told the Advertising Federation of America at its annual meeting here today. He advocated, particularly, closer trade relations with Latin America.

Other speakers, members of the advertising profession, declared that advertising has an essential role to play in maintaining the productivity of American industry and is therefore needed at the present moment to preserve "the American way of living."

It is both good business and good diplomacy to assist the Southern Republics in industrializing themselves, Mr. Moley told the Industrial Advertisers Conference.

Help in Industrialization

"We ought to sell Latin America not only consumer goods," he said, "But we must give them the means of economic independence. We must help them industrialize themselves. That is the only way of protecting them against wretched subservience to European or Asiatic Nations. Certainly we will simply drive them into the harness of Germany and Italy if we offer them only consumers' goods."

This does not mean losing markets for American products either, Mr. Moley insisted. Free men in industrial nations can mutually work out the means for protection and for lasting prosperity in this hemisphere, he said. In any case, it is vital as he sees it, to make sure that the trade between the Latin American Nations and the totalitarian states does not become economic penetration by the totalitarians. As a means of forestalling such an outcome, he commended the proposal to establish a corporation for lending money to Latin America. Such a policy is necessary "if we are to build markets there for our goods," he added.

Function of Advertising

Turning from foreign relations to domestic problems of the present, advertising men undertook to define the function of advertising in society of today. Advertising is essential, they maintain, to the continuance of mass production, and the selling of goods to the mass market at low prices. Moreover, it has a bearing, they hold on the maintenance of free institutions.

"We want to make America secure," said Paul Garrett, Director of Public Relations of General Motors Corporation, "but it cannot exist as we know it unless people come to understand better that free industry is the only hope.

"Where in totalitarian regimes do people possess our freedom of choice as customers in the things we buy? Clearly this way of life is possible only by spreading wisely the knowledge of automobiles, radios, bath tubs, breakfast foods, and newer products in order that they, prohibitively expensive if produced individually, may become through mass production very inexpensive as popular demand for them is incited."

Selling Bath Tubs

A humorous note to illustrate the point was sounded by Mr. Garrett when he quoted an advertisement for bath tubs found in a publication of 1890, when advertising was beginning to develop the mass market for porcelain tubs. The copy writer then had an educational job to do, and he wrote as follows:

"Ask your wife if she would not like to bathe in a china dish, like her canary does? If you have never tried it, you cannot imagine how delicious a bath can be made by using one of our bath tubs."

The demand now is for advertising to set its tempo at the modern pace, said Mr. Garrett. But it should do this, "not through strident claims, but in ingenuity, inventiveness, in downright effectiveness of approach," he said. And in conclusion: "Finally we must hold to the prime objective of service to the consumer. In no other way can free enterprise and the steady growth of the American way of living be maintained."

Elon G. Borton

Who is in direct charge of the Advertising Federation of America convention in Chicago. Mr. Borton is President of the Chicago Federated Advertising Club.

Calling Americans to task for consuming, in addition to canned goods and pre-fabricated devices "an awful fat-making diet of canned thought and pre-fabricated economics," Paul Hollister, Publicity Director of R. H. Macy & Co., New York, declared the time has come for an awakening. And he cited evidence to show that the renaissance is occurring now.

Upon American business leadership he placed his hope for "maintaining a going concern while at the same time constructing a national defense which cannot be bluffed or bullied." Advertising's part, he held is to keep the productive machine of this Nation at full capacity by supplying customers. An increase in customers means enlarged plants with a reserve of production machinery for emergencies, he pointed out.

The immediate challenge to advertising men, therefore, said Mr. Hollister, is "to produce more customers for less money." and to do it at once.

H. L. Standeven Is Publishing Society Trustee

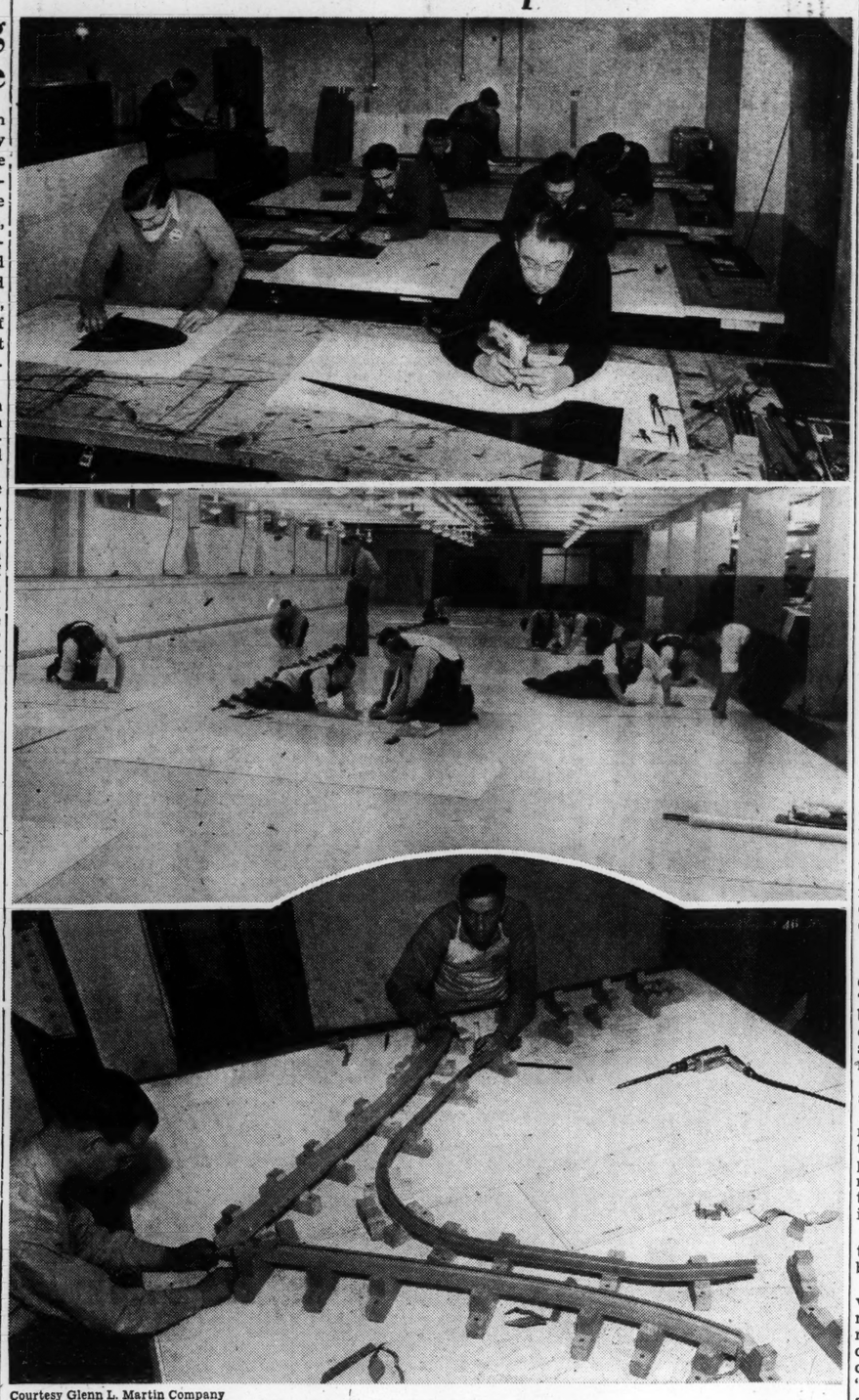
The Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society today announced the election, with the concurrence of The Christian Science Board of Directors, of Judge Herbert L. Standeven of Tulsa, Okla., as a Trustee to fill the vacancy left by the passing of Fred M. Lamson. This election was held in accordance with Section 3, Article XXV, of the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Judge Standeven also has been appointed by The Christian Science Board of Directors a member of the Trustees for Gifts and Endowments.

Judge Standeven is a graduate of the Omaha School of Law, Omaha, Neb. Afterwards he took a postgraduate course in law at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He engaged in the active practice of law from 1901 until 1916, during which time he served as County Attorney for Kiowa County, Okla., for four years. In 1916 he was appointed Judge of the County Court of Tulsa County, Okla. Two years later he resigned to organize a Trust Department of a National Bank of Oklahoma, which he served as Vice-President for 15 years. During this time he became the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association and acted as Vice-President.

He became interested in Christian Science in 1912 in Hobart, Okla., after being healed. He at once became active in the work of Christian Science and joined The Mother Church in 1913. In 1917 he had class instruction. He gave up business in April, 1934, to devote his entire time to the practice of Christian Science. Judge Standeven served First Church of Christ, Scientist, Tulsa, as First Reader, President of the church, member of the Board of Directors, and as a teacher in the Sunday School for seven years. He has been Committee on Publication for Oklahoma for 12 years and is resigning from that office to take up his new duties as Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Aircraft Work Speeded



Courtesy Glenn L. Martin Company

In a Baltimore Plane Factory

Upper: Draughtsmen prepare tool designs. Middle: Full-size drawings of plane sections made on floor of large loft. The sectional drawings are photographed and projected on metal or cloth in original proportions. Lower: Jig, or building frame, constructed on drawing, without photography.

Martin Hazes New Deal As Totalitarian Failure

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts charged the Roosevelt Administration today with a seven-year "march toward one-man government."

Accepting the post of Permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention, he declared:

"Every ideal of Americanism has been imperiled by those who would make our Government and our Nation tools to be manipulated by one man at the head of a great and unelected political bureaucracy.

"The time has come to end all this if we are to continue to live as a free people."

Mr. Martin asserted that "a steady drift toward governmental absolutism both at home and abroad" must be checked this year, and declared the purpose of his party's Convention to be "to rally all patriots in a crusade for Americanism."

"For seven anxious years," he said, "we have seen this march toward one-man government.

"The record is a somber story of failure and futility and broken promises. And there is much reason to believe we may yet wake up to find we have been pushed into war. That is the record of the New Deal. That record will never be approved by the American people.

"We have had managed economy with neither management nor economy. Vast sums of money—sums too vast to be comprehended by the human mind—have been scattered about with reckless abandon. Under the cloak of emergency and distress the American people have been ruinously exploited. Today the Administration is bewildered by the effects of its own irresponsible conduct."

"Solution Not Ruinous"

The Convention Chairman declared that the Nation has reached "an hour of crisis and decision," but that its problems—both foreign and domestic—could be solved without "a ruinous war or ruinous debt."

Turning to foreign policy, he said that Republicans stand "four-square" in determination to have a military force "amply able to protect our shores, to defend our people and ideals from any foe who might challenge our determination to work out our destiny peacefully in the American way."

"We want America at peace with the world; an America untainted by hatreds and fears," he added.

Asserting that the Republicans would not permit military or economic defense of the Nation to be made a partisan issue, Mr. Martin charged, however, that the Democratic Administration had failed to "protect and conserve the savings and substance of the American people." This, he said, had made it necessary to enact "otherwise unnecessary taxes to raise an adequate defense fund."

"Ours is the task," he told fellow Republicans, "to rescue our beloved America from the bog of failure and futility. We are challenged to defend and preserve the basic values of life, liberty, and human freedom in a world paralyzed and broken by the ravages of dictatorship, hatred, and war.

"We have been witnessing from this side of the seas a convulsion of history. . . . We have watched with anxious eyes the liberties and rights of ancient peoples vanish almost overnight. . . .

"We must see to it that our national reason is not warped and befuddled by political propaganda, pleas for power, bureaucratic blundering of selfishness of sections or class. This is no time to be stampeded into hasty decisions.

No "Horses" or "Columns"

"We must preserve our country from the schemes and treachery of those unsympathetic to our constitutional Republic and who would destroy it. . . . All fifth columnists' must be rooted out and thrown out. 'Trojan horses' must be barred from our Government. We must not permit political liberty to be used as a mask for plotters against the American system. . . .

"Our people may well thank God there is in this Nation one party which refuses to coddle or foster the enemies of free government."

Mr. Martin argued that the necessity for quickly building an adequate national defense must not be made the excuse to abandon economy and efficiency.

"After our national defense is achieved the Nation must continue to live," he said. "Our defense must not be defeated by an intolerable debt which will bring ruin through repudiation, inflation, or national bankruptcy. . . .

"In this hour of national peril many desirable comforts must be deferred so the Nation may live," he said. "There will be need for all to make personal sacrifices. Nevertheless, it is not a time for pessimism.

"We can achieve an adequate national defense; we can repair our internal economic structure, we can solve our economic and domestic problems. . . . If there is a will, there will be a way."

Citizen Responsibility Urged As Great Need of Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTES PARK, Colo.—Only education of the citzenry to the responsibilities of government will solve what some have termed "the present dilemma" in the running of the various subdivisions of governmental machinery.

Summarizing a week of assemblies and round-table discussions here at the second annual Citizens' Conference on Government Management, which closed Saturday night, leaders in business, law, education and even public officials admitted inadequacies in present procedures of running national, state, county and city affairs.

Every one of the delegates was agreed that government "by the people" was the backbone of democracy—but not in the sense of a "necessary evil."

One speaker pointed out the efficient operations of government in the United States after the establishment of the country because most every citizen had a part in it. But as the country grew, as well as the functions of government, the administrative powers became in the hands of a few—and in many cases in the hands of those not qualified.

Unqualified Persons

Charges of graft and corruption in the handling of State and city affairs have been the result of placing unqualified persons in high positions, it was argued.

Although the general trend of the conference was a positive approach to getting better government under the democratic system, Rupert F. Asplund, Director of the Taxpayers Association of New Mexico, was quick to point out that "since politics governs the selection of our officials, it follows that competency in administrative agencies is not general."

Mr. Asplund referred to the remark once made by J. Edgar Hoover that now as always "public enemy No. 1 was old man politics."

In the direction of improving the government of New Mexico, Mr. Asplund told of the establishment at the last session of the State Legislature of a merit commission which has jurisdiction for setting up standards in the various fields of the government. This is expected to raise the level of competency in vital local governmental services.

Continuing, Mr. Asplund raised the problem of the shortage of revenue such as exists in a sparsely settled State as his. But, he declared, "our problem of adequacy to the needs of the community can be solved by an informed, intelligent citizenship."

Work Praised

Many of the speakers praised the work of independent citizens research groups which have probed governmental affairs and pointed out to the public through the radio and press the need for measures of efficiency and in some cases reorganization.

Stuart A. Baxter, Executive Director of the Citizens Tax League of Ohio, Inc., told the results obtained in his State through research studies and of resulting recommendations to State officials. A "follow-up barrage" of publicity and letters to officials was effective in bringing about recommended changes, he said.

Relief in its various forms came in for considerable discussion. It was agreed that "we will always have the poor people with us," consequently the problem today is to provide for them adequately through a well-planned and well-executed program.

"It is necessary that the entire program of general welfare be placed on a sound financial basis," declared S. S. Hoover, director of the Wyoming State Department of Welfare, "otherwise the entire program will collapse and the people who are now receiving assistances in one form or another will find themselves in a more precarious condition than if the program had never been initiated."

The conference was sponsored by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation through the University of Denver. This foundation sponsors at the University of Denver a Department of Government Management for training graduate students as governmental analysts.

CAA Permit Speeds Coast to Coast Air Travel

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

As standard as Pullman cars are the Douglas DC-3 21-passenger planes of the domestic airlines of the United States. One thing the Civil Aeronautics Authority would not permit the airlines to do, however, was to interchange DC-3's, or any other planes, from line to line as the railroads can and do with Pullman cars.

Last week, however, the CAA suddenly relented and granted permission to United Air Lines and Western Air Express to interchange sleeper plane equipment on their New York-Los Angeles schedules. Turned down at the same time was permission to merge the two companies. Each of these decisions was fundamental in character and it was the first time that the CAA had ever ruled on them.

The equipment interchange will now permit United and Western Air to compete more readily with their rivals for New York-Los Angeles traffic. By this new ruling both United and Western Air may book overnight passengers back and forth between New York and Los Angeles, without a change of plane at Salt Lake City, the transfer point between the two lines. Considerable operation time will probably be saved, since all through mail and baggage may be loaded at New York or Chicago and flown right to the Pacific Coast. United flight crews will be replaced with Western Air flight crews, or vice versa, at Salt Lake City.

The CAA refused the United and Western Air merger on the ground that it wishes to preserve north-south air traffic competition in the western United States. United is the only transcontinental carrier which also operates a border-to-border service—from Vancouver, B. C., to San Diego, Calif. If permitted to acquire Western Air's inside route from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City and Great Falls, Mont., United would have gained a virtual monopoly of north-south traffic in the West.

The equipment interchange decision is liable, however, to set up a precedent in the air transport industry. Forseen are numbers of suitable routes that may be developed by ambitious operators by means of plane interchange. It is on the lap of the future, however, whether the CAA has thrown equipment interchanging into the open for route scrambling or whether it will decide each individual case on its own merits.

Railroad Asks Air Routes

Back in the late twenties, during the aviation stock "boom," the directors of the Seaboard Railway were puzzled over an unusual sudden activity in their stock. Inquiries disclosed that brokers had begun activity on Seaboard stock on the mistaken assumption that it was an airline. In those days Seaboard was the "Seaboard Airline Railway." This situation was amended by changing the name of the road to Seaboard Railway.

Whether this incident ever made Seaboard officials air-minded is not known, but the fact was that last week Seaboard wanted to make this old fiction come true by going into the air transport business. Whether it becomes an air operator or not depends upon the treatment which Seaboard Airways, Inc., its new air subsidiary, receives at the hands of the CAA. Filed over the week-end with the CAA were applications by Seaboard Airways for permission to establish air services between Boston and Miami, Fla., and Boston and New Orleans, La., and intermediate points. This is in general the territory covered by Seaboard rails or by connecting services.

Seaboard Airways plans, provided it receives CAA authorization, to start services immediately with Douglas 21-passenger DC-3s; and when they become available, the 42-passenger DC-4's. To head Seaboard's air subsidiary, which it is estimated will need a capitalization of $4,500,000 to begin operations, the road hired Alvin P. Adams, formerly head of Western Air Express. An eight-hour service to Miami and nine-hour service to New Orleans is planned with the DC-4's.

Seaboard, which got the jump on its rivals in the Florida traffic by being the first railroad to inaugurate fast steramliner service, has, by its airline application, made a move which may not only galvanize into protest the airlines with which it may compete, but also the railroads whose territory it may invade as an air rival.

Christian Science Welfare Center Opens in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARRIE, Ontario—A soldiers' welfare center offering an opportunity for service men to read, or write letters, in their leisure time, has been opened here by the Ontario Christian Science War Relief Committee.

The center, which is the first of its kind to be set up by the Committee, serves largely the members of Camp Borden, largest military training camp of the Province, located about 16 miles from here.

Nearly 360 soldiers made use of the center's reading and writing facilities, as well as information services, in the first two weeks of operation. Experience has shown that the most effective hours for the center are between 7:30 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. On Saturdays and Sundays the center is opened at noon.

Those in charge of the center have found that soldiers, particularly those stationed away from home, have welcomed the opportunity to make acquaintances through the center's channels. Senior officers of the Canadian army visiting the center have expressed approval of its work, which, they declare, fulfills a pressing need.

General Motors Signs C. I. O. Wage Pact

DETROIT, June 25 (AP) — A contract concluded a week ago after the intercession of Federal labor mediators was signed yesterday by representatives of General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Chief provisions of the contract, covering approximately 140,000 auto workers, provide for "vacation pay" and wage increases totaling $12,000,000 annually.

'Grand Old Party' Once Democratic

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—The phrase "Grand Old Party" was first used to designate the Democratic Party, University of Chicago lexicographers report.

A new dictionary of American English being compiled at the University will say the first record of the Republican Party's present slogan dates from 1879 when Senator Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia said:

"We come back to the grand old party of the North that never went off after secession, that never went off after the Baals of consolidation. If there are any men on this earth for whom I have a higher regard than others, they are the Democrats of the North."

It was not until 1888, the dictionary says, that the term G. O. P. appeared in the Congressional Record. At that time an unidentified speaker declared:

"A proposed protection tax is the doings of the G. O. P.—the Grand Old Party—the Republican Party."

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Britain Carries War Burden Alone

Nazis launch air attack on island as French lay down arms — British raid Ruhr.

By the Associated Press

Cessation of fighting between France and the Axis powers today left Britain and its vast Empire alone to carry the burden of the war.

"Cease Firing": When at 1:35 a. m. today Berlin summer time (6:35 p. m., E. S. T. last night), the German High Command ordered grounded arms on both sides in France, German and Italian troops had driven deeper into France than any invading forces since the beginning of modern France.

Final Communiqué

In a final war communiqué, the French High Command reported that the Germans, making slight progress, had reached Angoulême, 65 miles northeast of Bordeaux, and Aix-Les-Bains in the Rhone Valley about 40 miles south of Geneva, Switzerland.

Positions of resistance to the Italians "on the whole front of the Alps" remained intact despite Italian attacks throughout the day, the communiqué said. A slight Italian advance past Lanslebourg and occupation of Menton on the Riviera, just inside the French border, were acknowledged.

The German High Command announced that in the last day of fighting, Reichsführer Hitler's armies advanced to Royan and Angoulême, on the West Coast, and captured St. Etienne and Annonay 50 miles south of Lyon, in the East.

The surrender of French troops surrounded on the Donon River in the Vosges Mountains was announced by the German High Command. Over 22,000 prisoners were reported captured, with "tremendous booty." According to best available figures, France originally had 2,780,000 soldiers engaged in the conflict. Germany sent some 2,000,000 men into France and Italy about 750,000. Casualty figures were still unavailable, but were expected to be high.

The end of the conflict, for France, leaves its Ally, Great Britain, to carry on almost alone in the war which was declared against Germany last Sept. 3 and into which Italy plunged two weeks ago.

Large-scale bombings: With France no longer a military factor, Britain alone launched air attacks against German and Italian possessions, while Germans bombed English towns and gave London its first air-raid alarm in many months.

The British Air Ministry announced that no damages or casualties were reported from the London area in widespread German air attacks over England. Three civilians were killed in a town in the southwest of England and elsewhere six civilians were injured.

The Air Ministry said a number of bombs were dropped in the eastern counties and in the midlands but most of them fell in open country and caused no serious damage.

Bombers used machine guns on at least one village in eastern England.

Planes Bomb Ruhr

British bombing planes attacked objectives in the Ruhr, northwestern Germany and the Netherlands in a series of "highly successful" raids, British military sources said today.

A military bulletin said that an oil depot was attacked in the Ruhr, Germany's great industrial area, while in Holland a series of airdromes occupied by the Germans were sprayed with high explosives. All the British planes returned.

Berlin reported that during the day one British plane tried to reach Stavanger Airport. The plane was said to have been shot down by chasers before it could drop its bombs.

In Cairo, Egypt, a Royal Air Force communiqué said that British bombers had attacked the Italian Birel Boggi military encampment in the western desert.

"The raid on the military encampment," said the communiqué, "was a complete surprise. Tents were bombed. There were scenes of tremendous activity as troops rushed for shelter.

"In a raid on the Asmara Airdrome, considerable damage was done," said the communiqué. "Our Blenheims raided the Diredawa Airdrome. Two enemy fighters were intercepted, but made off after one was severely damaged. One of our aircraft failed to return.

Aircraft Damaged

"On June 23, Blenheims raided Jiga Jiga. Bombs fell close to aircraft, which must have suffered damage."

Rome claimed that in an enemy air raid over Tripoli no objective of military importance was hit. An enemy air raid on Cagliari, with the dropping of 30 bombs, was said to have caused no damage, but injured a few persons. Attempts to raid Palermo were prevented by Italian chasers, according to Rome.

At sea: The British Admiralty declared another Italian submarine had been destroyed east of Suez, bringing Italian submarine losses to seven. Loss of the naval yacht Campeador, with 20 was announced. Seventeen survivors of the torpedoed Wellington Star, 1,400-ton British liner, were landed at Oporto, Portugal.

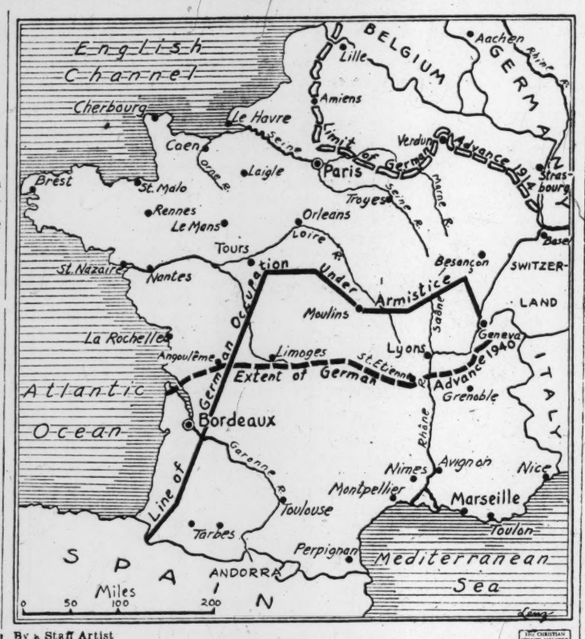
Axis Losses Tallied

Britain lost a total of 52,642 tons of merchant shipping during the week ending June 16, the Admiralty announced. Eight other Allied merchant ships totaling 31,774 tons and six neutral ships totaling 23,170 tons were destroyed in the same period.

Germant merchant losses up to June 23 were put at around 874,000 tons and Italian losses at about 224,000 tons.

Berlin claimed that in the course of armed air reconnaissance off the French Atlantic Coast one British transport of between 5,000 and 6,000 tons was successfully bombed.

An Italian communiqué said: "One of our submarines has sunk an enemy steamer of 8,000 tons. One of our submarines stationed in the Red Sea has not returned to its base."



By a Staff Artist

German Advance Far Exceeds 1914

Three lines in the map trace France's territorial status as so far affected by the two world wars. Germany's early gains of 1914 ended in trench warfare, and eventual retreat. The armistice line of German occupation both exceeds and undercuts the actual battle line. Italy's claims are yet to be published.

Bombs 'Scream'

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—The British are using "scream bombs" in air raids on Germany, a British broadcasting announcer said.

"Germany has been using the famous scream bombs in their raids on French civilian towns," said the announcer, who added, "We have this same type of bombs which we are now using with the same intimidating effect on the morale of the German people."

War dispatches have told of bombs dropped by the Germans with a terrific noise resulting from a siren-like attachment fitted to them. The noise is almost as terrifying as the explosion.

Nazis Regain Loss

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Many of the modern facilities in the French ports which Germany is taking over were provided by Germany itself.

The National Geographic Society reported that "German reparations from the last war supplied, for example, floating cranes to Dunkirk, a dredger to Nantes, floating docks to Bordeaux and Le Havre."

Swiss Tension Lifts

BERN, Switzerland, June 25 (AP)—The Swiss Army, long on guard on its German and French frontiers, will be partly demobilized, President Pilet-Golaz announced today.

He said, however, that the Government must soon take "fearless, authoritative decisions" due to neutral Switzerland's new position in Europe.

British Report 400,000 Men Sent to Fight With French

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—British sources denied today that Britain had promised to send 26 divisions to France in the first month of the war, but declared, in the face of criticism from a French Minister, that it actually had sent 400,000 men. (A British division ranges from 12,000 to 20,000 men).

Jean Prouvost, French Minister of Information, said yesterday at Bordeaux that Britain had not lived up to its promises.

[The statement as published in Bordeaux merely was attributed to a "member of the French Government;" the British identify the speaker as M. Prouvost.]

The British aircraft contribution, sources here said, was "greatly in excess of that promised and arranged for with the French General Staff."

It is true, said the British statement, that, due to shortage of equipment, fewer classes were called up in England than in France, but the "hundreds of thousands of volunteers" serving in the British forces were pointed to as proof that the kingdom is committed to a maximum war effort.

"It is the resolve of the British Empire," the statement said, "to fight on" and this decision "constitutes France's sole hope for the future." The statement added:

"It is difficult to see on what grounds any Frenchman can criticize."

Many Frenchmen, the British statement said, desired to continue fighting because they knew and the Government knew that "capitulation would not moderate or influence" German action.

The French Minister was quoted yesterday as having told correspondents at Bordeaux that Mr. Winston Churchill had informed French Ministers a few hours before the armistice decision was made that Britain would continue to give adequate help, but that if capitulation became necessary "England would understand."

He also was quoted as criticizing England for receiving Frenchmen whom "our country has disavowed and wishes to forget."

Maj. Gen. Charles de Gaulle of France is in England as Chairman of a French National Committee he formed to continue the war against Germany despite the armistice. He conferred today at the British Foreign Office.

Truce Signed at Villa Incisa

ROME, June 25 (AP)—France's armistice with Italy was signed at 7:15 p. m. Yesterday at the 300-year-old Villa Incisa in the village of Olgiata, near Rome.

This was 15 minutes less than a full day after the Italian conditions were presented to four French delegates who on June 22 had agreed to Herr Hitler's terms in Compiègne Forest, France.

Gen. Charles Huntziger, leader of the French delegation, and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Chief of the General Staff of Italian armed forces, signed the documents Twenty minutes later Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Il Duce's son-in-law, informed the German Government of the signing.

Apparently Premier Mussolini was not present and presumably had not seen the French delegates at any time after their arrival by German plane, from Munich June 23.

The discussions had been carried on in French around a long table During this time automobiles arrived and departed, carrying naval officers from Rome and others who presumably were called into consultation or were the bearers of messages.

When the papers were finally signed, the Government issued the following communiqué:

"A Franco-Italian armistice was signed at 7:15 p. m., Italian summer time, June 24 in the outskirts of Rome.

"Badoglio, Chief of the General Staff of the Italian Armed Forces, signed for Italy.

"General Huntziger signed for France.

"At 7:35 p. m., Minister of Foreign Affairs Count Ciano informed the Reich Government of the signing.

"Consequently, hostilities will cease at 1:35 a. m., Italian summer time, tomorrow, June 25."

Britain Is Told Food Stocks Are At Highest Peak

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Some of Britain's most vital food stocks "are greater than they have been at any time in the history of our country, the British Food Minister, Lord Frederick James Woolton, said yesterday.

Lord Woolton said the public need not fear about supplies "until I impose fresh restrictions."

The Health Ministry ordered the removal Thursday and Friday of 9,000 school children from Southampton, Gosport and Portsmouth, on the southern coast, to other and safer areas.

Authoritative British sources predicted that a "fundamentally weak" Germany would begin to break up next winter.

"There will be famine in Europe and a desperate Germany with Italy in tow will be spending her dwindling strength on holding down and holding together a transient empire which will have begun to go to pieces," these sources said.

Britain, on the contrary, was pictured as a "fundamentally strong" Nation able to draw on the Empire, the Americas, and the United States industrial plants capable of turning out planes and guns "in astronomical numbers."

Canada Gears Itself To Meet New Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada has remade its war program for the third time and with something like a political miracle.

When Parliament passed a universal conscription law, to make the new war program possible, it overcame in a few hours political, racial, and historic difficulties which have kept Canada divided for 20 years.

Conscription always has been the greatest single issue standing between the British and French races which make up Canada. Adoption of conscription in 1917 caused a breach which had not healed when the present war broke out, and a basic assumption in the practical politics of this country had been that conscription never could be attempted again.

But conscription, much wider in its application than in the last war, has been adopted with two dissenting voices in a House of 245 members, 65 of them from the French Province of Quebec.

Premier W. L. Mackenzie King devised the workable compromise. He demanded the right to conscript men, but not for overseas military serivce. By confining military conscription to service in Canada, he at once removed the chief objection of the French Canadian, who is more than willing to fight in the direct defense of Canada, but objects to being taken overseas except on a voluntary basis.

All Resources Conscripted

The compromise, however, was wider than that. By taking power to conscript "all the effective resources of the Nation, both human and material," Mr. King overcame the objection of those, perhaps a majority of the people, who say that if men are to be conscripted, money must be given equal treatment.

The Government's powers are sweeping and unspecified and no one knows yet how they will be used. That they will be used promptly as the need arises was indicated within a day of the passage of the law when the Government suddenly took over a large shipbuilding firm which is building war vessels. It will be operated for the Government by a firm of auditors.

As for conscription of wealth, that to a great extent, is accomplished by the present budget and as it will be in succeeding budgets in the form of drastic taxation, such as Canada never has seen before and by the borrowing of the people's savings.

Having completed its legislative plans and overcome its old political difficulties, the Government prepared to accept a much larger role in the war than it had anticipated. Its original war program had to be scrapped when Britain found itself fighting a total war in Europe and could not deliver to this country airplane engines and other supplies needed in the Empire Air Training Plan.

Position Again Changed

No sooner had Canada repaired this damage by securing engines in the United States, than France sought peace with Germany. This obviously, altered Canada's entire position in the war. There no longer was any need of sending large infantry forces to the continent of Europe, but on the other hand the danger of attack on Canada or its outposts was increased.

Canada acted promptly by putting garrisons on Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, thus assuming to a great extent the responsibility of protecting the territory which might be used as the base for an attack on this country or the United States. This was regarded as a large measure of assistance to a hard-pressed Britain.

For the larger purposes of the war, it became clear to Canada, with the surrender of France, that this country's main contribution would have to be in industrial production, and the training of air pilots. That is why the Government is trying not only to save the Empire Air Training Scheme from collapse but to speed it up. Here it is meeting with success, due largely to the purchase of engines for training planes in the United States.

However, to meet any eventuality, the Government announces that it will train large numbers of men purely for home defense through the voluntary militia. Every able-bodied man up to the age of 45 will have the opportunity of training during the next year, Parliament was informed.

Rules for Industry

The Government's next step was to lay down a definite set of "principles" to guide labor and employees during the war emergency. The purpose of these principles evidently is to "freeze" the existing wage structure of the country and to prevent dislocations of any sort through labor trouble. Thus employers are warned not to alter wage scales drastically and, if they grant wage increases to do so only in the form of temporary bonuses. Production in war materials, the Government's order says, must be speeded, but not at the cost of longer working hours. Instead, more shifts should be worked. All present precautions taken to guard the health and safety of labor are to be maintained.

On the other hand, labor is warned against settling disputes by strikes and is told to seek agreements through collective bargaining and, if necessary, by arbitration.

While these rules are laid down now without compulsion there is no doubt that if they were seriously disregarded, the Government would step in and enforce them under its new law.

The same principle undoubtedly will be applied to industries dealing with the Government in war goods. Having power to take over industry without notice, the Government can enforce any terms it desires, but no policy of nationalization is contemplated at present. Instead, the Government is securing general co-operation from industry which now realizes that it has become a part of the war machine.

Canadian Taxes

OTTAWA, June 25 (AP)—Drastic increases in income taxes reaching virtually every wage earner, taxes ranging up to 80 per cent on automobiles, and several new levies were disclosed today in the wartime budget put before the House of Commons by Canadian Finance Minister J. L. Ralston.

Income rates were increased so sharply that a married man with no dependents paying $36 on a salary of $3,000 under present rates will now pay $195.

The new tax on automobiles, starting at 10 per cent on the manufacturers' value up to $700 and increasing to 80 per cent in excess of $1,200, was designed virtually to prohibit the purchase of high-priced cars and thus conserve foreign exchange.

The budget, proposed for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941, will be debated in Parliament shortly.

Mr. Ralston estimated receipts from the new taxes for the year would be $110,000,000, bringing the year's revenue to $760,000,000. Total expenditures, however, were estimated at $1,148,000,000. The Minister said that in view of various commitments for war purposes, the over-all deficit for the year might be about $600,000,000.

The over-all deficit for the fiscal year ending last March 31 was $118,000,000, the exact amount of war expenditures for the period. Total revenues were $562,000,000, an all-time Canadian high.

League of Nations To Drop Staff

GENEVA, June 25 (AP)—The League of Nations today gave notice to all of the 89 employees still holding jobs in the great Palace of Nations. They were notified by Secretary General Joseph Avenol that they must resign before June 30.

Mr. Avenol would not comment, but other officials reported they believed he would accept all resignations except "two or three" and then wait to see whether Great Britain wins the war.

Full Aid for Defense Pledged by Air Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco office of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., announces that the company has offered the "full measure" of its resources and personnel to the United States Government in its national defense programs.

In making the offer, it was announced here, Jack Frye, T. W. A. President, pointed out that hundreds of skilled pilots now flying domestic and international air routes are reserve officers in Army, Navy, and Marine Air Forces, and that the airlines are equipped to form the backbone for a national system of pilot training.

Soviet-Rumanian Clash Reported; Carol Faces Test on Bessarabia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 25—King Carol, having shifted from studious neutrality to an open alignment with Germany, today faces east for a test with Soviet Russia over Bessarabia.

Whether reported clashes along the border are confirmed or not, Rumania is prepared for a showdown with the Soviets. Observers here view the move toward Germany as a defensive measure, supplementing Rumania's own growing powers of self-defense.

Rumania had been relied on by the Allies as a foothold in Central Europe. The carefully worded guarantees to Rumania, Greece, and Turkey all envisaged a German aggression that might have called Allied forces into play on Germany's eastern flank. Now that France is removed from the battlefront, Rumania is caught between Germany and Russia, with little prospect of British help in the months ahead.

A question asked here today is whether Germany will actually assist Rumania to hold Bessarabia, or is committed to restoration of this Province to Russia.

Morale Strengthened

The augmented confidence with which Rumanians are facing all possibilities arises out of something more than pill-boxes, moats, and barbed-wire. If a man-in-the-Bucharest-street were broached on the resistability of his frontier defenses today, he would name their first-line as the incredibly stiffened morale of the Rumanian army.

Observers reckon that this has more than doubled in recent months. A new regime, inspired by King Carol, has enlightened the disciplinary and training methods. On the face of it, it is a small thing that Christmas brought socks, mittens, and heavy shoes to every soldier here. But it is exactly such innovations as this which are filling in an enthusiasm and a balance in army life for the occasionally disgruntled Rumanian.

It had been held that cautious fence-straddling would provide the opportunity for Rumania, at its present, almost abnormal, rate of development, to prepare for any crisis. Now King Carol has come over squarely to the German side. Now Russia, not the Reich, appears as the immediate menace.

Many Factors Involved

There have certainly been many factors—not least the Finnish cataclysm—which have increased the once-doubted capacity of Rumania's fighting quality.

Meanwhile, efforts have not been neglected materially to dissuade aggression.

It is claimed that Carol's "Dike" already furrows a 300-mile moat with a width of 40 feet around the perimeter of the country. The actual moat uses the strategic advantages of the rivers Dniester, Prut, and Danube, so that an unbroken fortification encircles every possible entry to Rumanian territory.

The work was conceived, and has been in progress, since Sept. 28, 1938, when Munich wakened the Nation to the realization of possible emergencies ahead. Its course runs from the River Muresh, at the junction of the Yugoslav and Hungarian frontiers, along the Hungarian frontier to the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, in the Province of Bukovina, and then continues parallel to the Black Sea.

Topographical advantages make it, in sections, theoretically invulnerable. This is particularly evident where the Rumanian bank of the Dniester peers threateningly down on to the level Ukranian plain.

The River Prut, re-enforced by three formidable lines of pill-boxes, makes up the main strength of the "Dike," and this sector, along the Tighina, where the Dniester is bridged, contains an appreciable majority of the million men on which this country already relies to preserve its independence. Apart from an admitted lack of antitank guns, they are said to be thoroughly equipped.

By a Staff Artist

New Battlefield?

Bessarabia is reported as the scene of clashes between Rumanian and Russian forces.

Jews Lose Rights

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 25 (AP)—Rumania's 1,000,000 Jews automatically lose the right to hold public office, to serve as heads of private industries and in professional organizations under a new decree published yesterday.

When King Carol's new Nazi-patterned Totalitarian Party was formed last week a royal decree was issued limiting all such posts to Party members. The new decree went further and forbids all Jews from joining the Party, although other minorities will be admitted in special categories.

Red Acts Explained

MOSCOW, June 25 (AP)—Widely circulated reports that Moscow resents Reichsführer Hitler's recent successes in the West and therefore is concentrating troops in the Baltic States were denounced here as "shallow propaganda" by Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

Instead of the 100 to 150 Soviet divisions rumored as concentrated in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, there are in fact "not more than 18 or 20," the news agency said, and these are not massed on the German-Lithuanian border but scattered through the three Baltic States.

They are stationed there, Tass explained, "not for pressure on Germany but to guarantee the realization of mutual-assistance pacts between the U. S. S. R. and these countries. Soviet quarters believe that those who spread these absurd rumors are pursuing a specific purpose—to mar Soviet-German relations."

BUDAPEST, June 25 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports of clashes between Russian and Rumanian troops at several places along the Dniester River frontier awakened new concern in Balkan capitals today lest the war spread to Southeastern Europe.

Details of the reported clashes were lacking, but more than 100 Russian Air Force planes were said to have made scouting flights over the Dniester border Province of Bessarabia, which Russia lost to Rumania after the World War.

Russia never has recognized the validity of the transfer and its claims to Bessarabia have been a constant source of friction.

Foreign military and diplomatic quarters said they received word of the border clashes from Bucharest, but officials in the Rumanian capital refused either to deny or confirm the reports.

Neutral observers speculated on a possible connection between the reported border clashes and advices indicating that the Italians have been concentrating troops along the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier for the past three days.

Some quarters suggested the possibility of simultaneous moves by the two powers to realize territorial aspirations in the Balkans.

Reports have been arriving here for some time of large concentrations of Russian troops along the Bessarabian frontier, giving rise to fears that the Soviet might attempt to regain the lost Province.

On several occasions, however, Russia has assured Rumania that it would respect Rumanian territorial integrity. Only 10 days ago, apparently hopeful of strengthening ties with the Balkans, Moscow named a new minister to Rumania, filling a post that has been vacant since Feb. 4, 1938.

The previous Minister, Feodor Budenko, fled Bucharest on that date after turning anti-Communist, and Moscow had refused to name a successor on the ground that Rumanian authorities connived in his flight.

Red Army Restores Military Salutes

MOSCOW, June 25 (AP)—The Soviet Army has abandoned the "false democracy" system which barred military salute, the Army newspaper Red Star reported June 23.

"Further strengthening of Soviet military discipline and also the increase in authority of the Army chiefs" were given as the reasons for restoring the salute.

The paper declared that "in bourgeoise armies, especially in Czarist Russia, the military salute was converted into a humiliating worship of caste." However, it added, Red Army officers are not members of a closed caste.

Dies Inquiry to Obtain Names of Kentucky Reds

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 25 (AP)—George Glenn Hatcher, Kentucky Secretary of State, said the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities had requested and would be furnished photographic copies of names listed on Communist Party nominating petitions filed at his office.

"We would of course, furnish them to anyone desiring them," he said. The petitions, bearing more than 1,000 names each, are to name Electors and a Senatorial candidate.

Text of Churchill Speech Before House of Commons

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—The following is a partial text of the address to the House of Commons today by Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister:

There is no use or advantage in wasting strength and time upon hard words and reproaches.

We hope that life and power will be given to us to rescue them (the French nation and people) from the ruin and bondage into which they have been sunk by the might and fury of the enemy and from other causes.

We hope, however, that the French Empire, stretching all over the world, and protected by sea power, will continue the struggle at the side of its allies.

We hope that it may become the seat of a government which will strive steadfastly for victory and will organize armies of liberation. These are matters which Frenchmen alone can decide.

We find it difficult to believe that the interest of France and the spirit of France will find no other expression than in the melancholy decisions which have been taken by the Government at Bordeaux. . . .

Contracts to Be Kept

Relying upon the true genius of the French people and their judgment upon what has happened to them when they are allowed to know the facts, we shall endeavor to keep such contacts as are possible through the bars of their prison.

Meanwhile, we must look to our own salvation and effective defense, upon which not only British, but French and European and world-wide fortunes depend. The safety of Great Britain and the British Empire is powerfully, though not decisively, affected by what happens to the French Fleet.

. . . M. Reynaud (at Tours June 13) after dwelling upon conditions at the front and the state of the French Army, with which I was well acquainted, asked me whether Great Britain would release France from her obligation not to negotiate for an armistice or peace without the consent of her British ally.

Although I knew how great French sufferings were, and that we had not so far endured equal trials or made an equal contribution in the field, I felt bound to say I could not give assent. But there would be no use in adding mutual reproaches to the other things we might have to bear.

French Appeal to U. S.

We agreed that a further appeal would be made by M. Reynaud to the United States and that if the reply was not sufficient to enable M. Reynaud to go on with the fight, then we should meet again and take a decision in the light of the new facts.

On the 16th I received a message from M. Reynaud, who had then moved to Bordeaux, to say that the American response was not satisfactory and requesting a formal release for France from her obligations under the Anglo-French agreement.

The cabinet was immediately convened and we sent a message, of which I will not give the exact text, but the general substance. Separate negotiations were for an armistice or peace, which depended upon the agreement made with the French Republic, and not with any particular French administration or statesman. They therefore involved the honor of France.

However, in view of what France had suffered, it was nevertheless intimated that, provided the French Fleet be dispatched to British ports and remain there while the negotiations were being conducted, His Majesty's Government would give their consent to the French Government asking what terms of armistice would be opened to them. . . .

Reynaud Overthrown

The same evening I was preparing to go and see M. Reynaud and was in fact in the train when I received information that he had been overthrown and that a new government under Marshal Pétain had been formed, which government had been formed for the prime purpose of seeking an armistice with Germany.

In these circumstances, we naturally did everything in our power to secure proper arrangements for the disposition of the French Fleet.

We reminded the new government that the condition indispensable to their release had not been complied with, the condition being that the Fleet should be sent to British ports—think it would have made no difference to the negotiations, for there was plenty of time to do it and the terms would hardly have been more severe than they were—and in order to enforce the earnestness with which we held our view we sent the First Sea Lord and the First Lord as well as Lord Lloyd to establish what contacts were possible with the new ministers.

Fleet Promises Not Kept

But everything was, of course moving into collapse at that time. Many solemn assurances were given that the Fleet would never be allowed to fall into German hands. It was therefore with grief and amazement, to quote the words of the Government statement which was issued on Sunday, that I read Article eight of the armistice terms.

This article to which the French Govenment has subscribed says that the French Fleet, excepting that part left free for the safeguarding of French interests in the Colonial Empire, shall be collected in ports to be specified and there be demobilized and disarmed under German or Italian control.

From this text it is clear that the French war vessels under this armistice pass into German or Italian control while fully armed.

We note, of course, in the same article, the solemn declaration of the German Government that they have no intention of using them for their own purposes during the war (laughter) but what is the value of that? ask half a dozen countries. . . .

The situation at the present time is so uncertain and obscure that it would be contrary to public interest for me to attempt to pronounce upon it. . . .

War Brings Delay In Communications

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Evidence of the difficulties besetting Americans seeking to communicate with France is contained in a dispatch from Bordeaux to the Associated Press here, which took a full week in transit.

The delay occurred despite the fact the message was sent "urgent press," an extra-charge service designed for great speed

In this case no particular harm was done, since Associated Press men in Europe duplicate highly important matters by several different channels, and another channel was open at the time.

A sign of returning communications normalcy in German-occupied territory came yesterday with announcement by RCA Communications, Inc., here that wireless messages for Holland now can be handled by way of Berlin. This service was disrupted May 14.

British Report Decline In Russian War Trade

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Dr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons today that trade in war materials through Vladivostok — Soviet Russia's Far Eastern port—was declining. Britain, believing such materials were reaching Germany, has tried to halt them, both by blockade and representations to Moscow.

Dr. Dalton said Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador in Moscow, had discussed this traffic with the Soviet authorities.

Japan Claims Indo-China Blockade Only for Time

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—A Tokyo dispatch to Reuters (British news agency) said Japanese military headquarters in South China announced tonight that operations had been started to "cut off China's route of supply through French Indo-China by force."

The Japanese military announcement said "crack units" of the Japanese Army began these operations June 17, before the recent agreement between France and Japan by which Japan was given the right to station inspectors in Indo-China to make sure that war supplies were not moving to China through French territory.

TOKYO, June 25 (AP)—Japan sent an undisclosed number of warships to the French Indo-China port of Haiphong today amid reports that it might attempt to declare a "protectorate" over the Far Eastern territories held in the name of conquered France and Holland.

The Admiralty announced that the ships were dispatched from the China Fleet "to observe the movements" of vessels suspected of carrying munitions and supplies destined for China.

An Admiralty spokesman said the vessels would remain only until the arrival of Japanese inspectors assigned to watch for arms shipments to China.

An agreement reached between Tokyo and the Indo-China Government June 20 provided for such inspectors and stipulated that they might be transported from Canton aboard one minesweeper, but French sources here said they were ignorant of any plan to send any other ships.

Call Action Temporary

The Admiralty stressed the temporary character of the dispatch of the warships and said the vessels would rejoin the China Fleet as soon as the inspectors arrived. The spokesman said he believed the warships would not enter French territorial waters and that they would not detain foreign shipping.

An inspection party of 40 under the leadership of an un-named Major-General attached to the South China Army was leaving for Indo-China today, it was said.

The Foreign Office meanwhile announced that a separate group of "military and naval officers and noncommissioned officers" was aboard a warship assigned to Hanoi, Indo-China Capital which lies inland on the Red River.

The Foreign Office indicated that this party would have jurisdictional powers in addition to those of observers, and that it would determine the categories of goods to be barred from transportation to China after an investigation of the entire list of Indo-China exports.

Protectorate Plan Hinted

Japan announced dispatch of the warships to Haiphong, Indo-China's principal port, just a few hours after hostilities ceased in France.

Informed sources said that Japan might attempt to declare a "protectorate" over French and Dutch territories in the Orient after discussions with Germany and Italy, France's victors.

Japanese professed to be concerned over the prospect that the Far Eastern colonies of the conquered western nations might pass into the hands of the victors and that Japan would suffer thereby.

Japan was expected in this case to try to deal with the local administrations in Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies, rather than with any other Governments.

Shift at Shanghai

SHANGHAI, June 25 (AP)—Military defense forces in the French Concession announced today withdrawal of their troops from a small segment of Chinese territory, adjacent to the southwestern corner of the Concession, which they had occupied since the summer of 1937.

The zone is adjacent to Japanese-occupied areas around Shanghai, and the Japanese military moved into it as the French withdrew.

The French had taken over the zone when the Chinese-Japanese conflict struck Shanghai because of the location there of a large French Roman Catholic Mission and the Concession's water supply.

Then they said the situation demanded a "security zone" for the Concession; today they stated the need for the zone had ended.

Observers here expressed a belief that the French action, along with the agreement to permit Japanese observers in Indo-China to watch over arms shipments to China, was a result of the French collapse in Europe.

Americans here feared that United States trade with China over the Indo-China Railway, which heretofore has been heavy, would be hard hit.

The dispatch of Japanese warships to Haiphong was seen as possibly leading to a blockade of Indo-China, in which case American trade in Chinese products coming over the Haiphong-Yunnanfis (Kunming) Railway might be doomed. It was pointed out that recent American credits for China are secured by this trade.

Spain Closes Its Frontier To Pretender

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 25 (AP)—Prince Xavier of Bourbon-Parma, Carlist Pretender to the vanished throne of Spain, yesterday was denied permission to enter Spain as a refugee from France.

Prince Xavier, a brother of the former Empress Zita of Austria, acquired his claim on the Spanish Throne through the fall of Prince Alfonso Carlos de Bourbon, who failed in an attempted coup in 1874 but continued to insist that he was the rightful monarch.

Gen. Francisco Franco's border guards on the Pyrenees frontier are keeping the passes back to Spain closed tight to Spanish Republicans who fought Fascism, then fled to France.

They intimated that such refugees no longer were considered Spanish and said they had no knowledge of them.

The human flow of statesmen, merchants, and royalty continued through entry stations from France which stopped most of the steady stream of persons seeking refuge.

Difficulties in obtaining visas and a lack of gasoline and means of transportation added to the delays for those who sought entrance. The signing of the armistice, however, has decreased the number asking to cross the frontier.

Seventy-five Americans, most of them members of the United States Embassy in Paris, crossed the frontier into Spain just before midnight last night. Some 425 more Americans were expected here early this morning.

Biddle Moved

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Future relations between the United States and the Pétain Ministry in France were beclouded today by transfer of this country's temporary diplomatic representative, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, from Bordeaux to London.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced yesterday that Mr. Biddle had been ordered to London to resume his duties as Ambassador to the exiled Polish Government.

Mr. Biddle has been the State Department's only link with the French Government since it quit Paris. Ambassador William C. Bullitt elected to remain in the French capital, but the Nazi capture of the city cut him off from communication with the Pétain Government. There were reports yesterday that Mr. Bullitt had arrived at Bordeaux, but State Department officials said they had no word from him.

Mr. Hull emphasized Mr. Biddle's transfer had no bearing on possible withdrawal of recognition of the Pétain Government in favor of the newly formed French National Committee in London.

Uncertainty of American recognition of the Pétain Government was indicated when Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau said no decision could be made on possible release of more than $1,000,000,000 in French assets in the United States until the State Department had advised on the Administration's attitude toward the Pétain Government.

A New 'Doorn'?

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 25 (AP)—It was reported here today that this North Spain summer resort might become a new Doorn—home of King Leopold III of Belgium by agreement with Germany.

Since his surrender when German armies overran his country, King Leopold, disowned by his own Government, has been living in a castle in Belgium under German supervision.

His three children came to Spain and it was learned that arrangements have been made for them to remain here.

French Secrets

IRUN, Spain, June 25 (AP)—Usually reliable sources said yesterday that three secretaries of former Premier Paul Reynaud of France, admitted to Spain by special permit, were carrying gold worth several million francs and certain "secret" documents.

The permits provided that the three would have to report to police. They were searched by frontier guards.

The gold, in bars and coins, and bonds were deposited along with the documents in a Spanish bank pending decisions by the Governments of Spain and France, the informants said.

There was no official verifications of the report.

Whale Oil Supply Of Norway Taken To British Ports

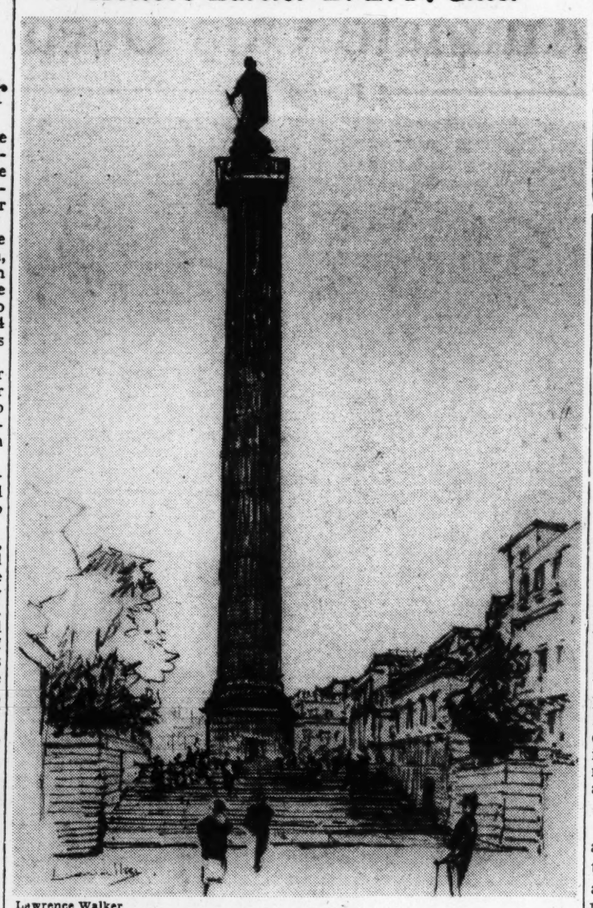
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—By its attack upon Norway, Germany has lost its future supply of whale oil, so important in wartime as the raw material for explosives, margarine, and lubricants.

After a particularly good season, Norway's great whaling fleet, one of the largest in the world, has been putting in to British ports to unload its valuable cargo. Scandinavia was, to all intents, Germany's only possible source of supply for whale oil.

To Britain, the cornering of this part of the whale market is of particular importance just now. With a number of its sources of butter supply cut off and the butter ration cut in half as an immediate result, margarine is an essential commodity. About 80 per cent of the year's whaling catch is usually sold to the world's margarine industry.

Honors Earlier B. E. F. Chief



Lawrence Walker

Duke of York's Statue, Waterloo Place, London

Helped Holland in 1790's

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The invasion of Holland by the Third Reich and the sending of British troops to Holland has reawakened public interest in this statue of Frederick, Duke of York, second son of George III, and one-time Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, who led an Expeditionary Force to Holland to help the Dutch fight against French revolutionary forces at the end of the eighteenth century.

The monument, a 124-feet high granite Tuscan column, which is said to have cost £25,000 stands at the south end of Waterloo Place, London, just near Carlton House Terrace, heart of clubland. The former home of the German Embassy in London adjoins the steps and just across the road from the column, on the sidewalk, is a mounting block placed there in 1830 for the use of the Duke of Wellington when he was setting forth to ride on horseback.

On summer afternoons, when the monument was open to the public, many mounted the internal spiral staircase to look out from the gallery surrounding the bronze statue at the top, across St. James's Park to the River Thames on the South, and onto the stately façade of Regent Street and across to the heights of Hampstead on the north.

The column is approached from the Park by a flight of granite steps made from stone quarried in Herm, one of the Channel Islands. The steps and the column were designed to make a new approach to St. James's Park in response to an order for its erection given by King William IV on the day of his coronation.

South American Countries Cautioned on 'Nationalists'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—In each of the ten states south of Panama warnings have been issued against so-called nationalist movements and opposition or nonconformist parties. These are not "voices crying in the wilderness." Citizens as a whole have been aroused by the activity and temerity of totalitarian sympathizers.

The formation of a "sixth column" is announced by the Chilean Racial Protection Institute, to counteract propaganda and intervention of the Nazi "fifth column." The Institute was founded and led by persons who now hold high government rank.

Institute leaders declared that the Government was awakened to the danger of the "Nazi virus" and public denunciation and police action had driven the propagandists from the streets. Hitherto, they said, the common strategy had been to place emissaries in news-seeking crowds to expound the wonders of German organization in conquered countries. Exhibition of Nazi war photos with misleading captions was also denounced.

Patagonia Warning

The newspaper La Nacion called attention to an "artificial campaign by secondary periodicals" in Buenos Aires attempting to stir strife between Argentina and Chile over the sovereignty of the Beagle Channel islands, which question was committed to the arbitration of the President of the United States. It alleged that the "fifth column" was at work to divert Argentine attention from Nazi designs in Patagonia.

A petard exploded in a central Buenos Aires newsreel theater which included German and Italian pictures in its program. Cheers for the Allies saluted the police who were called to restore order as the theater-goers rushed into the street.

Colombians are disposed to blame Germany for their economic burdens resulting from the war, the latest of which is a cut in the pay of public officers from 5 to 25 per cent. The campaign led by the newspapers La Razon and El Liberal against the "fifth column" has led the police to numerous arrests of distributors of anti-democratic propaganda.

Reports from Pasto stated the arrest of a German named Hermann Kolb carrying information regarding the Panama Canal and the Gulf of Uraba. He was released when his passport was found in order, proceeding to Ecuador. Speeches by another German at Armero against democratic government aroused popular indignation.

Three Germans Arrested

In Cali two German residents were arrested for assaulting a public officer who shouted "Viva Francia!" In the same city the police reported the discovery in the home of another German, Herbert Noack, of military maps and charts and photographic information of Colombian garrisons, airports and highways. Photographs were also reported in his possession of Panama Canal defenses.

Popular fury was aroused by the release of Nazi propaganda, in the form of paper parachutes, from the tower of San Francisco church. The nervousness of the police was illustrated when a Bogota resident was detained because he was reading a German pictorial magazine in the street. He was released when he promised to carry it in his pocket.

The newspaper campaign against the "fifth column" has spread to Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru. In Lima, Peru, the newspaper La Cronica said the "destruction of the fatidical 'fifth column' should be the first step" by each South American country toward continental defense.

Quebec Postpones By-Elections On Account of War

QUEBEC, June 25 (CP) — All Quebec by-elections have been postponed until the next legislative session because of the war. Date for the session was not set. The postponement was provided for in one of about 160 measures dealt with at the first session of Quebec's twenty-first Legislature, which was prorogued June 22.

The measure postponing by-elections was given royal assent along with a routine bill assuring monies for carrying on of the Provincial Government's work until the end of the next fiscal year.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Eugene Fiset, prorogued the session following his sanction of 50 bills, thus bringing to an end one of the longest sessions in years. A measure granting to Quebec women the right to vote in provincial elections was regarded as one of the most important pieces of legislation passed upon during the session.

Premier Adelard Godbout, whose Liberals assumed administration of the Province last fall from the Union Nationale Government, attended the ceremony with his ministers.

Towers of Crystal Palace To Yield Iron for Arms

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Demolition of the famous Crystal Palace towers in London was started today to salvage 1,600 tons of steel and iron for armaments.

Britain Builds 'Inside' Defense

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Britain's recent measures against treachery through the legalizing of the capital penalty for treachery, internment of many enemy aliens and severe restrictions upon the movements of other aliens, more careful control of British "Quislings," and the organization of volunteer defense forces to overcome enemy troops landed by parachute or airplane, have made the average Britisher realize the dangers of a possible invasion.

It is significant to note not only the introduction of the capital penalty for treachery by civilians but also that the scope of the term is now extremely wide.

Naturally the question which the British are reluctantly forced to ask themselves is: From what quarters is such treachery likely to emerge? There is no clear, definite, and absolute answer to that question at the moment, just as there was not in Norway or the Netherlands until catastrophe threatened. But developments in those countries have been an important guide to British counteraction.

German thoroughness in preparing lightning attacks was assisted by the help of German residents in Holland, naturalized Germans and Dutch Nazis. In considering similar elements operating here in Britain it is claimed that effective police measures have been taken against all three.

Germans Interned

There were few German nationals in Britain at the beginning of the war and they were immediately interned—the neutrality of Norway and Holland enabled German residents there to move about freely, ostensibly on business, right up to the time of the German invasion. Britain is faced rather with the problem of dealing with thousands of refugees from the Third Reich, Poland, etc., the vast majority of whom are probably free from suspicion but a small number may be capable of dangerous activities.

Recently many suspected enemy aliens were rounded up and interned while other aliens have been subjected to the strictest supervision including a curfew. In addition, all aliens throughout Britain recently were ordered to hand in their arms to the local police authorities.

Steps have been taken also against Germans or other foreigners who have become naturalized Britishers. Their status as British subjects allowed them to operate almost unhindered until legislation a few weeks ago gave the authorities the requisite powers to act, and many of them since have been interned.

The third class in the over-run countries consisted of their own nationals, traitors whose sympathies were Nazi and who deceived their own governments by promises of loyalty. Rightly or wrongly the British public turns its thoughts in such conditions to the British Communist and Fascist Parties.

Communists Watched

Immediately before the outbreak of this war, British Communists would have been the last persons one would have suspected of pro-Hitlerism, but they automatically followed the Soviet about face after the Russo-German pact of Aug. 23 last, and have therefore made themselves increasingly suspect. The Daily Worker, their official organ, and speeches of their leaders have concentrated upon disrupting national unity, particularly among workers, by representing the war as a capitalist war in which the workers are slaves of a system of injustice and grab, and by attacks on Labor Party leaders who supported the war.

The Communists, with their class war theories which recognize no national boundaries, see in the European chaos a preliminary condition to the establishment of Communism, and the Daily Worker emphasizes the growth of Communism in Germany. Whether such people would sell out to Reichsführer Hitler if ordered to by Moscow, or change in a pro-British way should Allied relations with Russia improve, time alone can tell.

Communists in Britain, estimated at about 50,000, hitherto have secured only one seat in Parliament and have no outstanding leaders.

As to the Fascist, Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Union of Fascists, has been interned, and with him a number of the high officials of his organization.

The Facists had hitherto strongly condemned the present war on the grounds that Britain had no business to interfere in Europe, as Britain's business was with itself and the British Empire, and that it should be prepared to defend itself at the gates of Britain and the Empire and nowhere else.

Attitude Defined

The Fascists' quarterly in its spring number thus defined its attitude toward the war: "Mosley's courageous leadership rallies the Opposition to the war and turns it into a constructive channel of national regeneration." At the same time their weekly organ, Action, emphasized in its issue of May 2, that the Party was opposed to working for revolution in the army or munitions factories, while on May 16, Sir Oswald was reported as saying: "In this grave hour every one of us in the British Union will desire to bring strength and encouragement to our fellow countrymen and to control any tendency to hysteria. This we can and will do in full accord with the principles for which we have always stood."

Such principles are certainly not identical with those of the present parlimanetary democracy but in view of the present serious position and the British Union's statement of its readiness to "defend Britain at the gates of Britain and the Empire" it remains to be seen how such a statement will be given practical expression in these days.

British Fascists have a program which in its strong anti-Semitism, emphasis upon the corporate State, and general demagogic appeal, certainly bears a strong resemblance to that of the National Socialists when their party was struggling for recognition in Germany. It is difficult to estimate the size and importance of British Fascism. It has never won a Parliamentary seat. But that must not be interpreted as meaning that it is not influential since reliable reports often mention certain prominent people as members.

Volunteer Corps

As far as parachutists are concerned there is a general feeling that these can be dealt with in view of Britain's geographical position as an island and of preparations already made. This view is strengthened by increased knowledge of German parachutist tactics gathered from Norway and Holland.

Here in Britain organization of the Volunteer Defense Corps to deal with possible parachutists is operating smoothly. This defense corps, for which on the first day alone, 250,000 volunteers enrolled at local police stations, is established on a local basis throughout the country and its members are given uniforms and weapons.

Simultaneously, all aliens throughout Britain have had to surrender any arms in their possession. At key spots, for example, in London such as Whitehall, gun emplacements, antiaricraft and machine-gun nests and barbed-wire entanglements have been erected to deal with emergencies.

Britain is alive to the possibilities of German action within its territory, of either a purely military or treacherous nature, and many different measures have been organized against it. Not the least of these are strenuous efforts put forward to increase the output of munitions, airplanes, and other arms in order to keep the war away from these shores as much as possible.

South Americans Deeply Stirred By Italy's Role in Paris Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Popular feeling against Germany and Italy has increased somewhat since the fall of Paris—the cultural Mecca of all Latin Americans. No single incident of the European war has affected southern citizens so much. Pro-French demonstrations were reported from many parts and there were renewed protests against the totalitarian allies.

Five thousands Colombian students marched through the streets of Bogota, the Capital city, singing the "Marseillaise." Voices were raised loud against European dictators and showers of brick descended on German and Italian offices and stores. An emergency police service was organized to cope with the demonstration, and later guards were accorded the threatened business quarters.

A group of politicians, bankers, and traders drew up a declaration of protest against the German invasion, while the newspaper El Tiempo called for "a new crusade to reconquer Paris for humanity, on the style of the old crusades to rescue Jerusalem." Many young Colombians have registered at the French Legation as military volunteers.

Stores Daubed With Paint

In Guayaquil, Ecuador, German and Italian stores were smeared overnight with blotches of crimson paint. The Italian Consulate was similarly treated. Ladders were used so that the signs should be high and durable. The authorities intervened to prevent an anti-totalitarian meeting.

The demonstrations were even more serious in La Paz, Bolivia, where early morning groups surrounded the German and Italian legations, which were stoned. Windows were broken and considerable damage inflicted before the arrival of strong police guards.

Italian grocers, bakers, and butchers in Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile, reported a boycott movement against them. One grocery store in Los Leones, a Santiago suburb, lost 60 customers the day after Premier Mussolini's war declaration. Chileans as well as foreigners are participating in the boycott.

Italian Opinion Divided

Argentine authorities, especially those of Buenos Aires, where there is a large Italian population, took security precautions immediately on war declaration. No information so far has been disclosed as to the measures adopted. The first case of sabotage attributed to local Fascists was that of bombs exploded on the British steamer Gascony. In Montevideo, across the Plate River, damage to a British railway station was believed to have been caused by similar elements.

Not all local Italians agree with Rome policy. A manifesto issued by the Comite Italia Libre, representative of large sections of Italian residents in Buenos Aires, recalled the "stabbed in the back" phrase of President Roosevelt. It declared:

"Our souls are torn by the infamy with which the author of these crimes—the murder of Matteotti and the war on France and England—stains the fair name of Italy. We trust these words will bring light to those of our unfortunate brothers who are being forced to go to war.

"Soldiers of Italy: Our country's enemy is not in Paris, nor in London. The only, the real enemy of Italy is in Rome."

Empire Will Continue Fight, De Gaulle Says From London

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Three former Prime Ministers of France have arrived in England, it was announced today. They are Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies; Joseph Paul Boncour, and Léon Blum, France's only Socialist Premier.

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French National Committee in London, declared in an interview that he was convinced "all parts of the French Empire will go on fighting."

"I have reason to think that the French Fleet will not surrender to the enemy," General de Gaulle added.

General de Gaulle, who yesterday announced the formation of the Committee here to carry on the fight, said there was "no doubt" former Premier Paul Reynaud of France would be a member of the Committee.

He asserted that if the French Colonial Empire responded as expected, the Committee would attempt to form a French Government somewhere on French soil. That Government would continue to be represented in London.

The composition of the National Committee, the General asserted, awaited the arrival of "certain important personalities."

General de Gaulle said he had received no official information of the French Cabinet decision dismissing him from his post, but declared, "Whatever happens it will hot change my positions."

Australian Aid

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Members of the French Colony in Australia advised French General de Gaulle in London today they were putting themselves, their energy and their resources at his disposal in order to continue the struggle against Germany "to the end."

Pétain Assailed

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—The surrender of Marshal Pétain's French Government "is a transfer of allegiance from one camp to another in this world civil war," Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard said today.

"The Marshal did not receive his credentials of Government from the French people," the Standard stated. He has received them from the hands of the German Führer. His role is the same as that of Dr. Seyss-Inquart in Holland."

Poles Arrive

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Several thousand additional Polish soldiers, pledged to continue the fight against Germany beside Great Britain, landed today at a west coast English port from France. Air Force men were among them.

General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister, declared in a radio address last night that the Polish force would "continue the fight, shoulder to shoulder with the powerful British Empire, for a free and independent Poland."

Bermuda Corps

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 25 (AP)—Bermuda's new conscription law was given effect today when a new force, the Bermuda Defense Corps, was formed.

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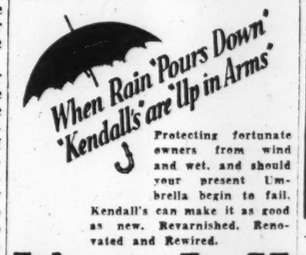

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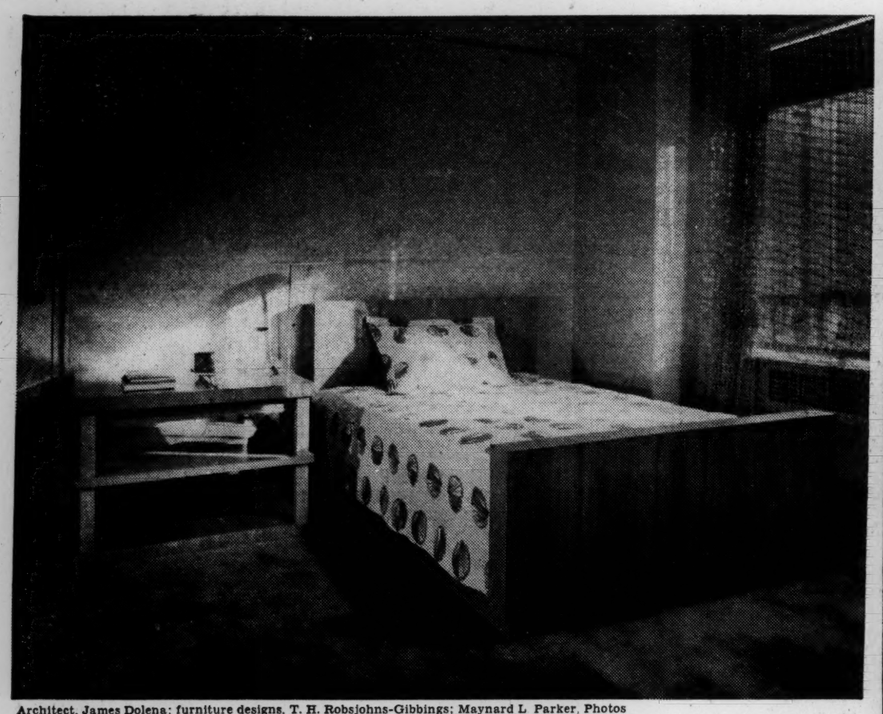
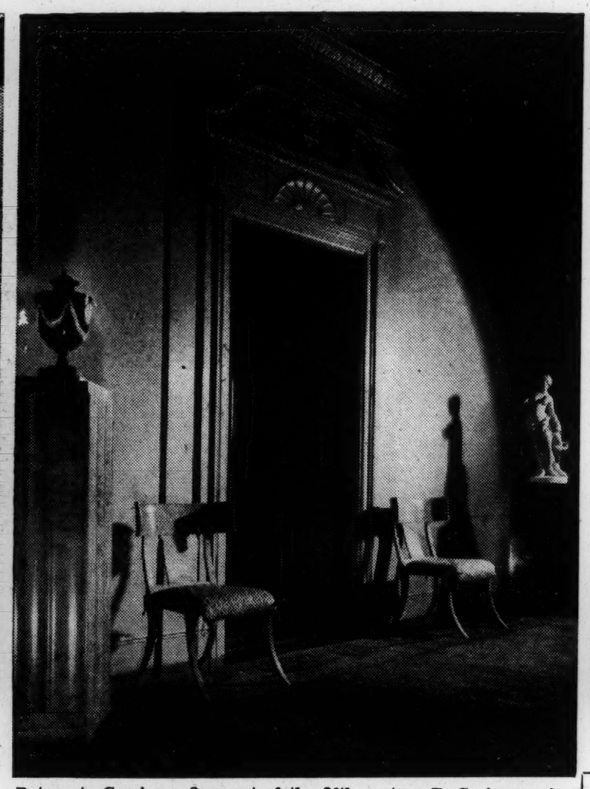
Home Planning
and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



Architect, James Dolena; furniture designs, T. H. Robsjohns-Gibbings; Maynard L Parker, Photos

An English decorator, T. H. Robsjohns-Gibbings, now established in New York, has strong sense of the beauty of simplicity. This bedroom is an example of his taste and furniture design, the wood being choice birch veneers. Bed cover fabric is quilted linen, with scallop shells in a blue matching carpet and walls. Fishnet at the window is in natural color.



Return to Grecian refinement of the fifth century B. C., is seen in this gallery corner of Mrs. Hilda Boldt Weber, Bel-Air, California, also by Mr. Gibbings. The chairs of that period are of silver grey harewood; cushions of quilted silk. The statue base is green marble.

The gallery of Mrs. Weber's residence has silver green walls and dark, leaf-green carpet. The harewood settee cover is silk, and the console table, one of a pair, is of the same wood.

A Neo-Hellenic Note in Present Design

By Ralph Flint

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The pursuit of simplicity in the arts is as dangerous as it is rewarding—dangerous, because it forces one to abandon all pretense and all slavish acceptance of fashionable canons; rewarding, because it brings into focus one's willingness to hew to the line, to seek the basic laws governing simplicity.

This determination to achieve it genuinely in form and pattern requires an unswerving constancy of purpose. But the way to simplicity is never achieved through mere elimination of superfluous detail. One must go deeply, as the Greeks did, into the pattern of life itself, feeling intuitively for forms to express the inner conviction that "Truth is Beauty, Beauty Truth."

This keynote of simplicity in art comes to light again in our own time in the work of Robsjohn-Gibbings, an English designer who has for the past ten years chosen to live and work in America. Freedom for action and lack of conventional constraint in the American scheme of things determined his choice of Manhattan as the center of his decorative operations. Long has he buttressed his insistence on simplicity of form and design by close study of Greek art, having gone straight to Greek forms for his guide and inspiration; and he has evolved a type of interior that is wholly new in modern categories. As there are only four fragments of Greek furniture extant today, he has perforce reconstructed the furnishings of that ancient epoch from the graphic story Grecian vases carry.

What makes this designer's problem all the more difficult is that he is working in the most self-consciously simplified period of design on record. The modern lure for decorative brevity and bareness and structural veracity, has led architects and designers in many instances to lean over backward to achieve their effects, without always considering the cost or the consequences.

Service and Beauty

The Greeks, however, had another word or receipt for all this. That was, living lives that were simple, wearing clothes that were adapted to their ideal of social usage, by frugally intemizing the objects connected with their homes, by making each and every article not only serviceable but beautiful. This code Mr. Gibbings subscribes to, and in his Madison Avenue offices you will find him literally practicing what he preaches.

First of all, he insists with much feeling that we all use too much furniture, that we overload our rooms, that we complicate our lives unnecessarily. If you could step into his quiet reception rooms, simply but elegantly designed, you would at once catch the note that pervades all his work. At first glance his tables and chairs and fixtures are of the conventional type—blonde woods, simple lines, un-ornamented surfaces. But on further acquaintance, his flair for combining strength and delicacy, for organic simplicity, for unexpected tip or accent to the whole design, begins to assert itself.

In his consoles, couches, and occasional tables he strikes out with greater insistence on neo-Hellenic forms. In the large salon, which boasts the handsomest modern mosaic floor I have seen, you will find the ambitious plan clearly set out. Plain walls, simple window hangings, low seats and tables covered with fabrics in the principal color notes, the whole scheme leads up to the aforesaid floor pattern This is of white tones of irregular sizes, artfully set in a dark ground and forming a free-running frieze of classical figures, the whole effect being a skillful blend of a classical art form brought up to a modern pitch of accent and rhythm.

This sort of interior lends itself admirably to carefully chosen minor objects, and here are seen ancient bronzes and Brancusi abstractions, a carved-wood hand of Buddhistic type, and wide spreading cherry branches in full flower.

Against this background Mr. Gibbings works out ideas that include the recently completed Weber mansion in Beverly Hills, California, one of the outstanding decorative accomplishments of our time. Here he planned the new John-Frederic's shop in New York, featuring an entrance hall carried out à la Gone With the Wind, for this house designed all the bonnets for the Selznick film. The Flato jewelry shop in Hollywood, the ballroom suite at the River Club in New York, Miss Madeleine Carroll's London flat are some others.

Simplicity of Design

In the Weber house he had the privilege rarely accorded a designer, that of carrying out his ideas with complete freedom. Specially bleached oak, walnut, birch, harewood, and acacia were used for the furniture. In many cases spectacular use of Greek motives is seen in some of the more monumental pieces, his Klismos chair being one of his most gracious and original adaptations of ancient styles to modern usage.

He has proved the point that modern furniture can be simple and dignified, yet characteristic of our time and worthy to rank with the great designs of other periods. For a while it seemed that most so-called modernistically designed furniture had been conceived for luxury liners, or for cinema penthouses, or for magnates sanctums. We have fortunately passed through that precarious period, and it is such creative artists as is noticed here, who have made this emergence possible. While we salute the past, yet we have resolutely turned to the task of shaping the world of tomorrow.

To Be Continued Through October

The Loan Exhibition, "Masterpieces of American Folk Art," at 670 Fifth Avenue, New York, with important additions and changes, will be continued, by request, during the period of the World's Fair, 1940, there being no exhibit of American Folk Arts at the Fair itself.

Hours, 11 to 5:30 except Sunday and Monday during June, and Saturday and Sunday during July.

The galleries will be closed for three weeks in August.

Art Gallery Acquires French Furniture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

Four signed pieces of eighteenth century French furniture have been made available to the public in the collection recently acquired by the Albright Art Gallery.

A small flat-top writing desk (petit bureau plat) of oak, dating from the reign of Louis XV and stamped with the name, "I Dubois," is veneered with rosewood, lined with rose velour and ornamented with rocaille escutcheons and mounts in ormolu. It has a pierced brass gallery and a black leather top.

A second piece bears the name, "Lardin"—a small drop-front secretary of oak, simply veneered in rosewood, inlaid with geometrical designs and decorated with brass mounts and pulls.

The third acquistion is a mahogany commode, with drawers and side panels of black and gold vernis Martin in the Chinese manner, and decorated with brass mounts and pulls. An example of the art of furniture making under Louis XVI, it is impressed with the makers name, J-E Garnier.

An adjustable candle stand of mahogany with a fluted base and marble top is J-F Leleu, who was one of the most outstanding cabinet makers of the century, working in the Rue Royale. Dubois, Andre-Antoine Lardin, and Jacques-Emmanuel Garnier also were all Parisian cabinetmakers working between 1750 and 1790.

The furniture is only part of a gift collection, many pieces of which were formerly the possession of the late Miss Margaret B. Gould, and part of which is now in the Luxembourg Palace. Mrs. Kenneth Strachan was the donor.

Other objects in that part of the collection which the local gallery received are snuff boxes, porcelains, ink stands, a Flemish tapestry, an Aubusson rug, paintings on silk in chinoiserie designs, watercolors and oils by lesser known French artists of the eighteenth century, and books for the library.

Particularly interesting are a late eighteenth century fan of tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl, which is painted with a garden scene, cupids and doves and emblazoned with the royal arms of France; also, a beautifully bound book done by Gruel, in red morocco tooled in gold with arms. The book is a collection of "Bouquets Champêtres" dedicated to the Marquise de Pompadour by St. Aubin.

To Raise Funds To Aid War Needy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three war aid organizations will share in the full proceeds of the North Shore War Relief Bazaar and Antiques Sale to be held at Convention Hall, Swampscott, on July 1, 2, and 3, from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m. All receipts also from the tea, which will be served on the opening day from 3:00 to 5:30, go to swell the total through the generosity of the North Shore caterers, Creed and Son.

Participating groups are the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, and the American Friends of France, which will benefit equally from the gate receipts.

A great deal of interest is being shown in the antiques sale by the dealers, not only by residents around the North Shore, but by dealers and collectors from greater distances. Mrs. Lawrence Coolidge of Hamilton is general chairman of the Bazaar.

Several choice French antiques are to be sold to aid the Friends of France in their work for refugees. Among these is an exquisite necklace of topaz and pearls set in silver; an unusual French Directoire cradle of French walnut; several Louis XV and Louis XVI occasional chairs; and a cradle from Haute-Savoie which has rocked many a chasseur and is a real collector's piece.

Small busts and bas-reliefs of Paderewski will be sold to help Poland, as well as bas-reliefs of the Polish eagle and Polish dolls. New coin cards will be distributed as a method of continuing the flow of contributions for aid to Poland. The Bureau for Medical Aid to China is sponsoring a sale of Chinese Christmas Cards and large prints for the benefit of China.

Pewter Club Meets In Worcester

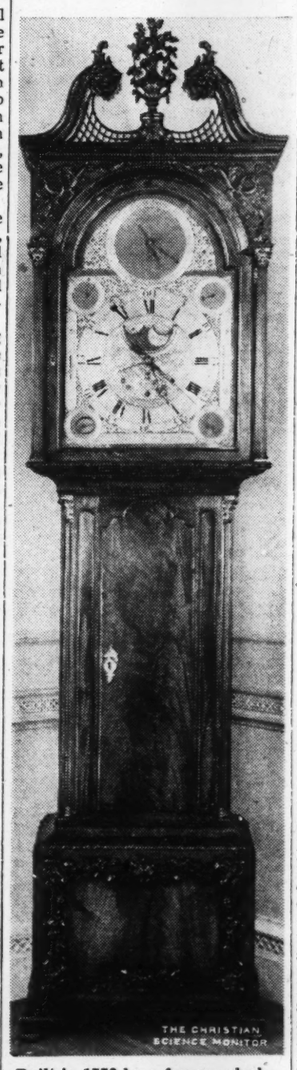
The June meeting of the Pewter Collectors' Club of America will be held at the Worcester Historical, Worcester, Mass., at 2:30 p. m., Wednesday 26, the scheduled speakers being Miss Louise Dresser, assistant Director of Arts, Worcester Art Museum, and Charles F. Hutchins, who will display numerous pieces from his noted collection, especially those by William Will and the Bassetts. There will be a special exhibition of pewter at the Museum.

A Rittenhouse Tall Clock

After a silence of 35 years, the chimes of the famous Rittenhouse clock, one of the greatest treasures of the Drexel Institute of Technology, are heard again in the halls of its building. So complicated are the mechanisms of this timepiece that the astronomical department of Franklin Institute worked on it for about four months before getting it in running order. Six months longer were required to regulate it for accuracy.

Finest Philadelphia Cabinet Work

Built in 1773 by David Rittenhouse (1732-1796), the clock stands over nine feet high, two feet wide. The case is of the finest class of cabinet work, in which craft Philadelphia led all the colonies. In addition to the time of day, it shows the day and the month. It has a mechanism of sixteen chimes which automatically adjust themselves to play ten different tunes during twenty-four hours. The clock strikes on the hour, or every quarter-hour. Normally it runs for about three weeks on one winding; but if the strike and chime mechanism is set for quarter-hours, it would run two or three days.



Built in 1773 by a famous clockmaker who was also an astronomer, David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, this clock is over nine feet high. After standing still for 35 years it is now running in the Drexel Institute of Technology

On the clock face are shown the phases of the moon for a cycle of one year, and above the dial is an orrery, showing the sun, and the positions of the planets along the zodiac. Four small dials surround the face of the clock, one showing the position of the sun and moon and the moon's phases; another records the nodes of the moon, requiring nine years for its pointer to revolve once, and eighteen years for one revolution of its elliptical attachment. Two other dials denote the equation of time; and indicate which of the ten tunes is being played on the chimes.

Presented by Mrs. Childs

When the clock was completed, Josiah Potts, for whom it was made, declined to pay the $640 asked by Rittenhouse, and it was purchased by Thomas Prior. Just before the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in 1778, General William Howe offered Mr. Prior 120 guineas, or about $600, for the clock. This offer was declined, as well as that of the Spanish Minister who wished to present the extraordinary astronomical timepiece to his king.

In 1801, the clock passed to William Barton, the biographer of David Rittenhouse; then to James Swain, from whom it was acquired by George W. Childs in 1879. In 1898 Mrs. Childs presented it to Drexel Institute.

David Rittenhouse made the orrery for the University of Pennsylvania in 1771, and telescopes; scales for the first U. S. Mint; the first surveyors transit to use strand of spider web for its cross-hair. Natural scientist and member of the American Philosophical Society, he was successor of Benjamin Franklin as president of that body. At the Rittenhouse bicentenary, observed in this city in 1932, some seventeen of his clocks were exhibited with the instruments mentioned above, and other objects.

C. G. B.

Antiquing In The South

The most intriguing of all stops on Royal Street, New Orleans, is the detour into one of the gardens. You would never guess from the shabby double wooden doors, wide enough for a carriage to enter, that beyond in the back is such a peaceful, green, fragrant garden, dripping with Louisiana sunshine. We ventured through one of the old doors, continued along the wide corridor floored with flagstones, and soon faced the patio overrun with luxuriant growth of many semi-tropical plants. The magnolia tree offers its blossoms to those leaning from the balcony on the second floor. Two banana trees stand lazily, with huge leaves; Bignonia vines; most pleasing of all, fragrance of sweet olive. Tables are shaded with gay umbrellas and a Negro bobs in and out with refreshments. A parrot is perched on an old-fashioned lamp post, preening his wings neath a banana leaf. He calls,

"Hello—OO-oo—OO-oo — Come again."

M. R. Z.

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Law Blocks Sale of Ships to Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25 — American aid to the Allies has received its second setback in less than a week with the White House announcement that President Roosevelt has countermanded a Navy Department order releasing 20 torpedo boats to the Allies.

The President's action, following the Senate's week-end passage of a bill limiting the release of Army and Navy material to the Allies, was taken after Attorney General Robert H. Jackson ruled that the Navy's action was contrary to a 1917 law forbidding the release of "any vessel built as a vessel of war with any intent or under any agreement that such vessel shall be delivered to a belligerent."

Making it clear that it regretted the ruling, although agreeing that it was inevitable in the face of the 1917 law, the White House statement defended the proposed release on the grounds that it would defer the fulfillment of torpedo boat orders thereby permitting the inclusion of many improvements. The Navy declared that the boats which it would have received under deferred delivery would have carried 21-inch torpedoes, instead of the current 18-inch ones.

Isolationists Pleased

The President's order, obviously constituting a withdrawal from his previous position in regard to the legality of the release, was hailed by the "isolationist" bloc in Congress as strengthening the American Navy at a time of great need.

On the other hand, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, most outspoken of the "aid the Allies" Congressional bloc declared that "testimony has shown pretty definitely that these vessels are not essential to the Navy and can be produced speedily and in considerable quantities."

Charles Edison, who resigned yesterday as Secretary of the Navy to run for the Governorship of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket, announced that the Navy was ready to sign $750,000,000 worth of new naval construction contracts as soon as President Roosevelt signs the bill authorizing the Navy to waive competitive bidding.

Speeds Naval Plans

This would enable the navy to begin immediate construction of 68 ships and plans to do so were laid some months ago in anticipation of enactment of the measure permitting the Navy to negotiate contracts. The bill has already received Congressional approval.

Mr. Edison said that the new method of contracting for construction would save the Navy approximately $23,00,000 and would mean that the country would have the ships six to eight months earlier than would have been the case had the Navy been obliged to wade through the details of competitive bidding.

Mr. Edison then said that the Navy had been making great strides in the matter of speeding up its construction schedule and that whereas its constructive program was 18 months behind time several years ago that it was now up to date and, in some instances, months ahead.

90 Ships Under Contract

The new contracts will mean that the Navy has under contract 90 ships at a construction cost of $1,100,000,000.

Although the Senate has shown itself in mild revolt against part of the Administration's "all aid to the Allies short of war" program, the belief here is still strong that the Senate will confirm the President's nomination of Frank Knox and Henry L. Stimson to the posts of Secretaries of Navy and War.

Second American Warship Sent to Protect Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 25 (AP) — The 10,000-ton United States cruiser Quincy stayed overtime in Montevideo harbor today and anxious Uruguay, investigating possibility of a Nazi-planned revolt, cheered the news that a second United States warship is on the way.

Orders from Washington to keep the Quincy here and word that the Seventh Squadron flagship Wichita will arrive Saturday from Rio de Janeiro came within a few hours after the Chamber of Deputies acted in secret session last night to stamp out subversive activities.

Three other units of the United States warfleet, the battleships Arkansas, Texas, and New York, arrived last night at La Guaira, the port for Caracas, Venezuela. They were reported to be on a training cruise, with a large party of midshipmen aboard.

Observers in Montevideo interpreted the presence of the Quincy and expected arrival of the Wichita as signs that the United States would back up the Government in whatever safeguards are adopted.

Bills for Defense Passed

There has been concern that Germany might take reprisals if stern measures were adopted on a special commission's report that Uruguayan Nazis, influenced from abroad, planned to set up a little Nazi state in this vulnerable section of South America.

Meanwhile Uruguay and its more powerful southern neighbor, Argentina, backed up their defense plans with armament buying programs.

Uruguay's Chamber of Deputies adopted a bill to spend 7,600,000 pesos (about $2,812,000) on war equipment.

Report on Nazi Activities

At the same time, in Buenos Aires, Argentina's Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs, and Finance urged speedy action on an appropriation of 1,000,000,000 pesos (about $297,000,000) for armament increases.

The Uruguayan Chamber, in a session guarded by soldiers and police, decided to send to the Department of Administration and Justice the report on pro-Nazi activities. The Department would be authorized to put into effect definite measures to wipe out such subversive activities.

The Chamber rejected a proposal to send the Commission's report on plots to overthrow the Government of Uruguay to all other American Legislatures.

Nine leaders of Uruguay German organizations, seized on the basis of the report, still are being questioned.

Gadgets for Your Garden

With the midsummer lull coming on, perhaps it is a good idea to look around and see what is needed to help make your gardening easier.

For instance, the other day I found a one-pronged scratcher for cultivating tiny rock-garden plants. It comes in both the long and short handle. Personally, I enjoy getting right down on my knees to do my earthy work, but there are those who like stooping over better. And these long handles are good for reaching through the prickly junipers and into the hedges.

Speaking of hedges, they have tiny hedge rakes now, for gathering leaves that stick so stubbornly in hedge branches. These rakes have a handle about a foot long with four or five flexible prongs at the end just like the grownup rakes. The prongs are conveniently longer at one end. An excellent idea, the whole thing!

But what we're most interested in at this time of year are supports for our vegetables and flowers. The other day I saw big hooplike things with three or four stays, for tomato plants. Set them over the entire plant and all the branches are held up automatically.

Stakes for Plants

There are numerous kinds of stakes for flowers, from thin bamboo ones to those of heavy wood, and wire ones with little arrangements at the tops in which to secure stems. For very light plants such as Phlox drummondi, I clip off a foot or so of the bamboo and secure the plant to that. For dahlias you must use the very heaviest, and usually the tallest, wooden stakes. Rather sprawly things, such as anthemis, take several wire stakes with the twisted tops, or a double-wire stake that you can sort of fold around your plant, letting the stems sprawl over the fluted wire top.

No longer do you need bother with scissors and string for tying up straggling plants. There are lengths of covered flat wire for your convenience. Use them as you would pieces of string, only instead of tying them, simply twist them in place after you have secured the plant stem to its stake.

There are several kinds of seed sowers—now that spring is gone and our seeds are in. I merely mention them because they make such different kinds of Christmas gifts. (You can't get these things around Christmas time, you know!) One is rolled along the earth, letting out seeds at just the right spacing. The other is an individual seed planter—high enough so you can plant without bending over.

There's a new liner too; two sticks with string that lets out or goes automatically back into place as you so desire. No excuse now to have your seeds sown unevenly or your edges not straight.

Rose-Picking Device

Have you seen the device for picking roses without getting a thorn in your finger? A long arm has a convenient handle for squeezing, at one end, while the other has sharp pincers for picking the flowers. It works beautifully.

One new gadget I like particularly is a fish with a beautifully curled tail for holding your hose in place when dragging it around an awkward corner. Spike the fish into the ground in front of your pet bush or plant and the hose will go around that instead of breaking down your plant and ruining your disposition.

Speaking of hoses; there's a new "walking sprinker" which sprays as it "walks," over a wide area. And in case you might water too much, you can buy a water gauge that shows by a red indicator just when your plants need water and how much.

There are a number of new products for keeping dogs away from your bushes and flower beds. I tried a powdered form two years ago and was well satisfied. Now there are sprays and pastes for accomplishing the same result.

Citronella Candles

If there is a pet part of your garden in a wet bog that harbors mosquitoes, or if you like to work in the early evening or sit out, try burning some of the new citronella candles. They are in heavy glass containers which protect the flame from the wind, and can hang up in a convenient place.

New sprays and sprayers are always on the market and different people have success with different things. However, I can't let this opportunity go by and not speak of the sprayer I bought last spring. It is one of those two-gallon vacuum sprayers. You fill it two-thirds full, and pump it up as you do a bicycle pump. It isn't hard at all, yet you can spray for as long as 15 or 20 minutes, without another pumping, merely by pressing the handle.

Now I feel that the easiest part of gardening is getting rid of the bugs, yet isn't everything being made easy? Just look for a gadget to do your "dirty work." Ask your favorite nurseryman or hardware dealer to get it for you. **E. S. P.**

A regular Tuesday feature.

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Argentine Patrol

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 25 (AP)—The Ministry of Marine ordered the Argentine fleet today on patrol duty along the entire 1,500-mile coast of Argentina, canceling at the last minute naval plans to leave for Buenos Aires for Declaration of Independence celebrations.

The fleet had prepared to leave its base at Puerto Belgrano, 350 miles south of here, for Buenos Aires early today on the annual trip to attend the celebrations July 9.

The cancellation order said it was necessary to "strengthen vigilance along the Atlantic coast in compliance with international obligations contracted at the 1939 Panama Conference."

At the Conference, the 21 American Republics declared a neutrality zone around the Americas.

("Jane's Fighting Ships" credits the Argentine fleet with two battleships, three cruisers, four coast defense ships, 16 destroyers, three submarines, and 28 miscellaneous ships including patrol vessels and transports.)

O'Brien Sails

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 25 (AP)—The U. S. Navy destroyer O'Brien sailed today on a scheduled visit to Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil, from June 27 to 29.

On the northward trip, the warcraft does not plan to stop at Montevideo.

Guatemala's Day

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, June 25 (AP)—Sixty United States Army planes arriving June 28 from the Canal Zone will be here for the celebration of Guatemala's Soldier Day June 30, it was announced today.

River Explorers Use 'Pigeon Post'

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 25 (AP)—A carrier pigeon arrived recently with first word from the Norman D. Nevills Expedition, floating down the Green River toward the canyons of the mighty Colorado.

The pigeon was released at the first night's halt, 20½ miles down stream from Green River, Wyoming, where the voyage began. Distance from the campsite to Salt Lake City is approximately 130 miles.

A message signed by Mrs. Nevills said the group of six men and two women experienced a "terrific windstorm followed by half hour of rain," but that "party spirits are high."

"No rapids so far," it added, "but river shows potential power to be violent in steep canyons ahead."

Nevills took along the pigeons—which fly to the loft of the Tribune-Telegram building here—to maintain contact during the trip.

Labor Party Wing Scores Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Denouncing the Roosevelt Administration for "abandonment" of New Deal objectives, the left wing element of the American Labor Party in registered opposition to pending conscription measures and the proposed Roosevelt program in Latin America.

The meetings, held at the headquarters of the Transport Workers' Union, a Congress of Industrial Organizations unit, was shunned by the right wing of the county organization, whose chairman, Harold Baer, characterized it as a "fifth coumn" move and not representative of "genuine labor elements in the party."

The resolution of protest adopted at the session in "determination to keep the United States out of war," opposed "all warlike steps . . . including intervention in Mexico and other Latin-American countries at the behest of Wall Street interests."

Netherlands Princesses Visit Earl of Athlone

OTTAWA, June 25 (AP)— Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her two small daughters arrived at Government House yesterday from Montebello, Que., to be the guest of the Earl of Athlone and the Princess Alice. Princess Juliana's party occupied three automobiles.

Delaware's Separation

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The Home Forum

The Exiles

THERE HAD BEEN something both comical and pathetic about their arrival. There they stood—the plump, white, impetuous little man in his highly fanciful tweed suit; and the blonde, unsmiling, bunchily-dressed girl, their arms filled with a miscellaneous collection of bags and bundles which contained all that remained of their personal belongings.

It was difficult to greet them, for they knew practically no English, and all attempts to set them at their ease met with singularly little success. But they came in and, with looks of almost painful bewilderment, took stock of their new surroundings.

* * *

Thereafter, work was their watchword. They worked unceasingly and unsparingly, he with a nervous driving energy, born of months of tension, and she moving from task to task with grave painstaking deliberation. Under their active hands, the house was quite transformed; brass and silver resumed their pristine brilliance, cobwebs vanished, beds were stripped with truly continental thoroughness and the astringent smell of soap and polish rose up at every turn.

But, for all their industry, they were an unapproachable couple. Their low, quick, unfamiliar tongue threw a close, though intangible, barrier between them and their surroundings; and such light as illumined their past came from more indirect sources.

Their needs were easily—too easily—satisfied and any display of consideration met with a disconcertingly blank response. An illuminating glimpse of happier days was afforded by their few possessions—some silver teaspoons, a white damask cloth and a small collection of ivory ornaments which had now found a somewhat incongruous home upon the kitchen mantelpiece.

* * *

It was several weeks before any noticeable change in them took place, but at last they began to relax a little. The misunderstandings, due to language, no longer drew forth looks of anxiety, but even became the occasion for smiles. They also paid a visit to the cinema—the first, they volunteered, for over a year—and sometimes in the evening they turned on the wireless so that the tidy kitchen was filled with a flood of music.

The real turning-point, however, was the bird.

One morning a little wooden cage made its appearance outside the kitchen window, with a tempting array of crumbs inside. The door of this little contraption was held open by a long piece of string which, when released, dropped it instantly into place.

The two surveyed their handiwork with obvious satisfaction.

"It is nice," they said. "It will make much song for us."

Looking at that merciless little prison, it was difficult to share their enthusiasm, but the situation was a delicate one.

* * *

Then, two days later, a young robin was snared. They were delighted and hung the cage from the kitchen ceiling.

"A robin will not sing," they were told; but they shook their heads unbelievingly and continued to chirrup at it, while the poor little thing made futile efforts to free itself.

There was only one thing for it—a substitute must be found.

So, the next day, after some highly-involved explanations, the robin was released and a bright yellow canary put in its place.

They looked at it indifferently and watched in silence as it hopped about the cage. Then suddenly the bird drew itself up, stretched out its neck and let out a long liquid joyous trill. Miraculously their faces cleared.

"But it sings!" they cried. "Ah, but it is like 'ome!"

B. M.

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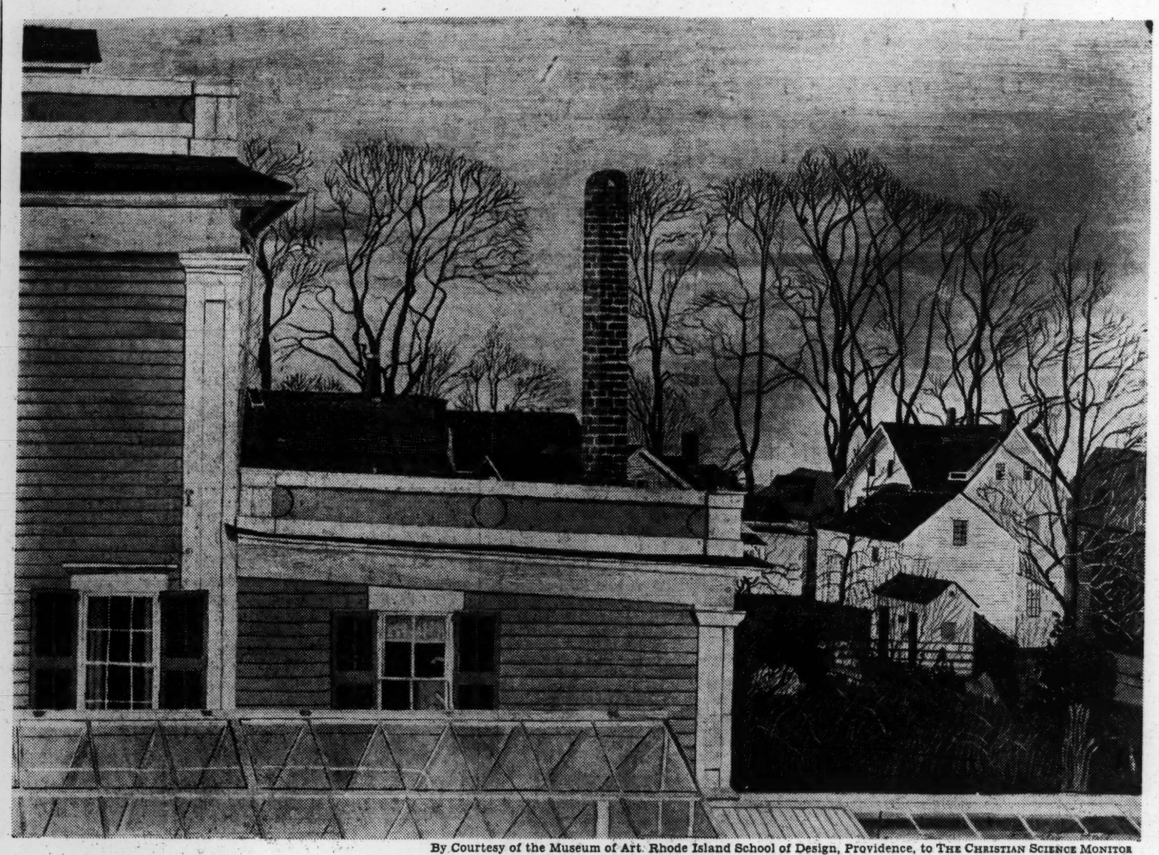

By Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LOOKING SOUTHWEST": *A Painting by Dorothy Holt*

THIS PICTURE offers a combination of painting and drawing. Draftsmanship contributes as much to its character as does color, more perhaps. The method is one that is being cultivated commonly in the United States.

In water color and oils, American artists have for decades permitted themselves the free and illusory brushwork that was used by the French Impressionists. They have employed bright and varied colors, and pigment seems to have had, for a while, more authority than line in picture-making. While certain painters have worked intelligently and imaginatively in this emancipated way, others have exploited it. Without basic understanding of color and the methods with which it can be put to work, such a device exhausts itself in sheer diffuseness.

Many painters have turned about on their heels and abandoned that method, out of distaste or dissatisfaction with it. They have turned back to clean and well-defined contours, back to the flexible and adaptable line, struggled for clarity and directness. They have avoided the pitfalls of "free" expression with its threatening laxity and inarticulateness. They have revealed impatience with slurring performance, with violence, and dramatization. They show a detachment, an impersonality, a reserve. They are opposed to slashing diagonals. They prefer the stability and repose of vertical and horizontal lines, aiming to stress the functional lines of architecture. They describe details with utmost fidelity to fact, hence they are called objective realists.

That is a long introduction to this little picture by Miss Holt. But she possesses some of the characteristics enumerated, and she shows in her exhibits in Providence a marked tendency toward objective realism. The subject of this picture is also characteristic of present-day painters in America, who are now seeking material in the native countryside, and even closer home.

DOROTHY ADLOW

With Arnold Bennett In Paris

ON MY TRIP abroad in 1909 I had my first visit with him (Arnold Bennett). He was in Paris living in a small house in Rue de Grenelle. There awaited me in London a cordial invitation to come to Paris for the Christmas season. His directions were explicit to the last degrec, concluding with a typical Bennettism—"Take a taxicab to such and such a corner, turn right, stop before an entrance in Rue de Grenelle, turn right to Number 39 and at seven-thirty you will find me behind that door." And find him I did, with his lately espoused Marguerite. Arnold himself has told the story of that evening, for it had the minor tragedies of the explosion of the new coffee-making machine; of the kerosene lamp being turned up rather than down and of the black soot from the chimney laying a fine coating of carbon over everything, including Marguerite's new white satin gown. Her reproaches to Arnold were in French, so I understood them not, but I gathered from Arnold's meekness that they were caustic and effective. This being Christmas Eve—hence the new satin gown—we were to proceed at midnight to *réveillon*, a gay party at the home of Madame Eduardes, divorced wife of the head of the Comedie Française. And such a party! It was made the occasion for the first exhibition of some new murals which decorated the entire walls of her salon and the work of . . . a Spanish painter of distinction. It was, too, the beginning of the short life of the divided skirt, and Madame Eduardes, a magnificent Pole, wore her gown with all the dignity of a Roman Senator and the grace of a Parisienne.

I spent four never-to-be forgotten days in Paris with Arnold. It was my first real visit and he took especial pains to make certain that from then onward I should at least have the groundwork for a real understanding of the City of Pleasure. But more than all else, it was the beginning of my habit of spending the succeeding fifteen Christmas seasons with him. We have been together in Paris, Cannes, Rome, Fontainebleau, London; at George Street, Hanover Square, and at Cadogan Square, and one memorable week at Comarques, Thorpe-la-Soken, Essex, a Georgian mansion purchased by Arnold. Here he retained all the traditions of the English country home: its architecture; its gardens; and its general atmosphere: but he furnished it in the manner of the French Empire period, and having seen America, he introduced some American ideas of comfort, such as a porcelain bath for each master bedroom, central heating, electric toasters, and what not. Altogether a model of tradition, taste, and comfort. . . .

These Christmastide meetings were such a fixture that they served to establish and maintain a friendship such as I had not known and never again did experience.—From "Chronicles of Barabbas," by GEORGE H. DORAN. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

I Will Go Down From The Hilltop

I will go down from the hilltop,
leaving the high sweet wind,
and move down the narrow pathway
that climbing feet have thinned,
finding the fruitful valley
where blooms accept the sun.
I will go down where the cattle
go to the brooks that run
deep in my heart. I will follow
the stream to the river and home.

I will return to the city,
Where seeking brothers roam,
I will find ways like the wind's way;
I will hear footsteps, sure
as wind on the hilltop, a high heart;
and in the gentle and pure
bright eyes of a child I will cherish
remembrance of violets
and all in the heart's deep meadow
the seeker never forgets.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Be Your True Self

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN PERFORMANCE of his healing ministry, Christ Jesus journeyed through Palestine. In the country of the Gadarenes he came upon a man afflicted with insanity. Jesus healed him, and later he was found "sitting, and clothed, and in his right mind" (Mark 5:15). The nature of the healing truth exercised by the master Metaphysician is well stated by Paul in these words (Galatians 3:26, 28): "Ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. . . There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

Thus the writer of this epistle proclaims the fact that the real man is forever spiritual and immortal, as the son of God. In other words, the perfect man—our true selfhood—is not descended from Adam; he is not and never was tribal, racial, or national; he cannot be bound by and has no need to be liberated from matter. As Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 294), "Man's genuine selfhood is recognizable only in what is good and true;" and on page 68 of the same volume she says, "We ought to weary of the fleeting and false and to cherish nothing which hinders our highest selfhood."

The writer was once in a quandary. He was asked to take a course of action which appeared ungrateful and dishonorable, with the threat that, if he did not yield compliance, he must suffer certain consequences. Like a beacon light in a dark night came this thought: Be your true self; let your course be directed only by undeviating divine Principle, Love, which decrees that the real man is forever unselfish, pure, good, and true; all that your true selfhood ever could be is God's spiritual and perfect reflection, which can never submit to or be used by error! From that moment the base suggestions of the carnal mind were destroyed, the upright course was undertaken, and much happiness in after years ensued.

Christian Science silences the lie which, through the material senses, insinuates that God's man is both spiritual and material. According to this Science the demand, "Be your true self," is a call to realize the truth that man is the reflection of God. It requires that we shall hold thought steadfastly to the fact of the real man's incorporeal existence, and recognize that our true spiritual individuality is forever dissociated from evil, and above human weakness. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 91): "Absorbed in material selfhood we discern and reflect but faintly the substance of Life or Mind. The denial of material selfhood aids the discernment of man's spiritual and eternal individuality, and destroys the erroneous knowledge gained from matter or through what are termed the material senses."

Effort must be made to nurture and express the true self with its God-given talents and to use these talents for the benefit of mankind, meeting all our obligations and putting honor above dishonor. We can deny the lie which asserts that it is possible for our genuine selfhood to lie, hate, harm, or be hurt. By abandoning deceit, anger, intemperance, injustice, fear, and practicing sincerity, temperance, goodness, patience, loving-kindness, the old man with his deeds is put off and "the new man" is put on. Thus, in a measure, we are fulfilling the demand, "Be your true self," and realizing that real selfhood is wholly spiritual, as Christian Science teaches.

"Be your true self," is the scientific requirement of God. They who obey this demand express serenity and poise. Looking away from personality to Spirit, God, they gather from Christian Science the spiritual fact that there is, in reality, nothing apart from God and the real man, Love's pure reflection. Spiritual individuality is as unchangeable as God, and, being His image, is perfect. Even if, like Peter, we momentarily forget that Life is God and deny the Christ, Truth, the fact of our eternal individuality will ultimately assert itself and destroy, as unreal, any sense of sin and any practice of evil. Because Jesus' God is our God, we can all pray as he did, when he said (John 17:5), "And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Sois ce qu'est ton vrai moi!

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE CHRIST JÉSUS parcourait la Palestine tout en exerçant son ministère de guérison. Dans la contrée des Géraséniens, il rencontra un dément. Jésus guérit cet homme que, par la suite, les habitants virent "assis, vêtu et dans son bon sens" (Marc 5:16). La nature de la vérité curative qu'utilisait le grand Métaphysicien est correctement décrite par Paul, qui dit (Galates 3:26, 28): "Vous êtes tous fils de Dieu par la foi en Jésus-Christ... Il n'y a plus ici ni Juif, ni Grec; il n'y a plus ni esclave, ni libre; il n'y a plus ni homme, ni femme; car tous, vous êtes un en Jésus-Christ."

L'auteur de cette épître proclamait ainsi le fait que l'homme véritable, en tant que fils de Dieu, est à jamais spirituel, immortel. En d'autres termes, l'homme parfait — notre individualité réelle — ne descend pas d'Adam; il ne dépend pas d'une tribu, d'une race ou d'un peuple et n'a jamais subi leurs limitations; il ne peut être enchaîné par la matière, il n'a pas besoin d'en être affranchi. Ainsi que Mary Baker Eddy l'affirme à la page 294 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Le véritable moi de l'homme se reconnaît seulement dans ce qui est bon et vrai;" ailleurs, à la page 68 du même ouvrage, elle a déclaré: "Nous devrions nous lasser de ce qui est fugitif et faux, et ne rien chérir qui entrave en nous le moi le plus élevé."

L'auteur de cet article se trouva un jour dans une situation difficile. On le pressait d'agir d'une manière qu'il jugeait ingrate, déloyale; on le menaçait, s'il n'y consentait pas, de lui faire subir certaines conséquences fâcheuses. Alors, tel un trait de lumière perçant la sombre nuit, cette pensée lui vint: Sois ce qu'est ton vrai moi; laisse-toi guider uniquement par l'immuable Principe divin, par l'Amour, qui décrète que l'homme réel est toujours désintéressé, pur, bon et droit; ton véritable moi ne peut être que la réflexion spirituelle et parfaite de Dieu; il ne peut jamais se soumettre à l'erreur ou en être l'instrument! A partir de cet instant, les méprisables suggestions de l'entendement charnel furent repoussées et détruites; le disciple s'engagea dans la voie la plus honorable, et il en résulta au cours des années beaucoup de bonheur.

La Science Chrétienne fait cesser le mensonge qui, par les sens physiques, suggère que l'homme de Dieu est à la fois spirituel et matériel. Selon cette Science, "Sois ce qu'est ton vrai moi!" est un appel nous incitant à la réalisation de la vérité que l'homme est la réflexion de Dieu. Le fait auquel nous devons nous attacher fermement, c'est l'existence incorporelle de l'homme réel; il nous faut reconnaître que notre véritable individualité spirituelle est à jamais en dehors du mal et supérieure aux faiblesses humaines. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 91): "Absorbés dans le moi matériel nous ne discernons et ne reflétons que faiblement la substance de la Vie ou Entendement. Nier le moi matériel facilite le discernement de l'individualité spirituelle et éternelle de l'homme, et détruit les connaissances erronées qui viennent de la matière ou par ce qu'on nomme les sens matériels."

Nos efforts doivent tendre à nourrir et à exprimer le vrai moi avec ses talents donnés par Dieu; nous devons tâcher d'employer ceux-ci pour le bien de l'humanité, ne négligeant aucune obligation et choisissant toujours la voie de l'honneur. Nous pouvons nier le mensonge qui prétend que notre individualité réelle est capable de mentir, de haïr, de faire du mal ou de se froisser. Quittons la tromperie, la colère, l'intempérance, l'injustice, la crainte; pratiquons la sincérité, la tempérance, la bonté, la patience, la miséricorde; c'est ainsi que nous dépouillerons le vieil homme avec ses œuvres pour revêtir le "nouvel homme." Ce faisant, nous accomplissons déjà dans une certaine mesure ce devoir: "Sois ce qu'est ton vrai moi;" nous comprenons que l'individualité véritable est entièrement spirituelle, comme le dit la Science Chrétienne.

"Sois ce qu'est ton vrai moi" représente une nécessité scientifique, une règle posée par Dieu. Ceux qui s'y conforment expriment la sérénité, l'équilibre mental. Ils se détournent de la personnalité et s'orientent vers l'Esprit, vers Dieu; ils puisent dans la Science Chrétienne une connaissance des faits spirituels et notamment de ceci: il n'existe en réalité rien qui soit en dehors de Dieu et de l'homme réel, pure réflexion de l'Amour. L'individualité spirituelle est immuable autant que Dieu Lui-même; puisqu'elle est Son image, elle est parfaite. Si comme le fit Pierre, nous oublions momentanément que la Vie est Dieu et que nous reniions le Christ, la Vérité, néanmoins le fait de l'individualité éternelle finira par s'affirmer pour détruire, en en montrant l'irréalité, tout sens de péché et toute pratique du mal. Parce que le Dieu de Jésus est notre Dieu, nous pouvons tous prier comme lui, en disant (Jean 17:5): "Et maintenant, toi, Père, glorifie-moi auprès de toi-même de la gloire que j'avais auprès de toi, avant que le monde fût."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Sea Herons

By the sea marsh, the herons, motionless,
poise on the jagged oak stumps or on sand,
watching the tidal river's slow caress
move among golden grasses. White they stand
or blue, without a sound, until a murmur
of water among the reeds like the ocean's sighing
flings them into the fathomless arc of summer,
and they stretch their throats, beating up to the sun and crying.

FRANCES FROST

Nothing That You'd Call Scenery

PEOPLE WHO GO holiday-making to the Norfolk Broads or one of the East Coast towns, and go, perhaps, pretty often, so that they feel justified in claiming to know East Anglia quite well, are apt to say, "Of course the Eastern Counties are pretty flat. Nothing you'd call *scenery* there." That is the accepted view. People come to the east for the air and the sailing, and when they want scenery they go to the mountains. Oddly enough, though, some of England's best painters were (and are) East Anglians, and their finest subjects they found in their native districts: whereas painters of mountains almost always seem to suffer from a rush of gorgeousness to the head—their compositions are lumpish and their colours noisy.

Gainsborough's water-colours and drawings, so much less known than his lovely ladies in picture-hats, are marvels of delicacy and depth. They are simply trees, farm-carts, gentle contours of land: they are what he learnt in East Anglia—he was born at Sudbury in 1727. Constable did so much work in and around the Stour Valley that his name graces it for ever. And what of the Norwich School, so greatly distinguished in water-colour by the work of the Cotmans (and one must not forget the very interesting experiments in a sort of tempera by John Sell Cotman) and in oils by "Old Crome," the clearness and infinite depth of whose skies has hardly been equalled anywhere? It is, perhaps, invidious to mention living East Anglian artists, but there are plenty: and they use local subjects with great success. That's strange, if there is really "no scenery" in East Anglia.

The fact is that this country is neither flat nor commonplace.

I came to it from the north and the mountains, and I must say I thought it tame at first. I was full of the usual preconceived ideas about it, too. The map told me it had no hills—no hills, and consequently no running streams: how depressing! I was accustomed to a dramatic landscape: in the Lake District, round every corner of the road, there is a fresh assemblage of the most striking features of natural beauty: fells, rocks, waterfalls, woods, lakes. It took me some time to become reconciled to the cultivated look of Suffolk, and the populousness: villages within a couple of miles of one another, cottages dotted about, men at work in fields. There was not anywhere where I could stand and look around me and see neither house nor man. Now, after a good many years of exploration, I know where I can find solitude in East Anglia if I have a mind to it. I have discovered an immense variety of scene.—DOREEN WALLACE, in "East Anglia." (London: Batsford. New York: Scribner.)

Kitchen Garden in Darkest Africa

WHENEVER WE SETTLED long enough anywhere, I always planted a garden and, this time, knowing that we were establishing ourselves for perhaps four years, I had brought garden tools, seeds and bulbs enough—Martin said enough to cultivate all the land clear to the Abyssinian border. This was a slight exaggeration, of course, but I did have enough surplus to start most of the water holes blooming with flowers in and around Lake Paradise. Whenever there was running water, too, I always popped in some watercress seeds. The elephants loved watercress.

On the second day after our arrival at Paradise, I got out my big bundle of seeds, put on overalls and boots and with a dozen or more blacks carrying picks and shovels and wearing puzzled expressions, I went hunting for a likely garden spot. I found a well-drained plot with good soil on the side of the hill, not too far from our camp, and put the boys to work. It was a very muddy business and Martin and Blaney stood around and scoffed. At any rate, they were quite skeptical. . . .

In spite of these pessimistic predictions, however, I managed to raise a fine crop of beans, peas, sweet corn, carrots, potatoes, cucumbers, turnips, squash, salsify, cantaloupes and watermelons, and fairly popped with audible pride every time any of these came on the table. . . .

Much as I enjoyed the vegetables and fruits out of our garden, I think I relished even more the wild delicacies I found in the forest. Often I've returned home with armfuls of wild asparagus and spinach. There was a black cranberry, very sweet and good; a native coffee, abundant mushrooms, a fruit that seemed a cross between an apricot and an apple, a bitter wild plum that made fine jam, and a wonderful brown honey. Darkest Africa!—From "I Married Adventure," by OSA JOHNSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1940

New England Speeds Demand for Aid to Allies

By a Staff Photographer

Bearing 50,000 Names Plea Leaves East Boston Airport

Left to right—Robert H. Davison of the administrative office at 45 Devonshire Street; Mrs. Harold J. Coolidge of the committee, handing the reel of names to Miss Eva Graff, stewardess of the plane; Mrs. Charles F. Walcott, also a member of the committee, and Pierre Belliveau, another worker.

Trans-Atlantic Planes May Call at Boston

Prospects of trans-Atlantic clipper ships which fly between New York and Europe calling at Boston brightened considerably today as Park Commissioner William P. Long disclosed the city has completed agreements with Pan American Airways providing for the flying boats to refuel here.

Permission has been obtained from the Civil Aeronautics Authority for Pan American to make Boston an alternate air port whereby under certain weather conditions they would be allowed to stop and pick up fuel, according to the New York office of the air line. Definite plans to provide necessary facilities have been made, city officials said.

May Be Passenger Stop

Pan American is also seeking authority from the CAA to discharge and take on passengers at Boston, it was reported here. At present, however, no plans have been developed to make Boston a regular stop on trans-Atlantic runs, Pan American officials in New York stated.

Viewing the plans for service stops at Boston as an "opening wedge," by which Boston might eventually become a full-fledged port of call for ocean-spanning air transports, influential sources here applauded Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's action in developing the refueling plan.

"The Mayor and Park Commissioner Long are to be commended for the arrangement with Pan American," former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, stated. "If funds can be found to dredge a new seaplane channel to facilitate these stops, that will provide mud and earth which can be used to extend the present over-crowded ground airport facilities."

Airport Program

The refueling project gave impetus today to a bill now before Congress providing for construction of a new $2,300,000 seaplane channel for Boston—the same project which, as part of the omnibus Rivers and Harbors bill, was vetoed by the President earlier this session.

Swinging powerful new support behind this proposal, the Aviation Committee of the New England Council, of which J. Burleigh Cheney is Chairman, wired four New England Senators urging passage of the measure. "We strongly urge your favorable action to restore authorization as the War Department has officially declared this appropriation to be in the interest of national defense and of interest to all New England," the Council Committee wrote.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light to moderate rain this afternoon and early tonight, followed by decreasing cloudiness late tonight and early Wednesday, becoming fair and slightly warmer Wednesday afternoon; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 50's; moderate east winds this afternoon and tonight, shifting to westerly by Wednesday.

Maine: Cloudy with rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with occasional rain tonight and in north portion Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with light rain tonight; Wednesday cloudy; slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east winds, shifting to moderate west over extreme south portion Wednesday; weather cloudy with occasional rain over central and north portions tonight and over north portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	62	New Orleans	73	84
Chicago	61	66	New York	58	60
Denver	57	82	Norfolk	73	94
Helena	53	86	Philadelphia	62	85
Kansas City	61	77	St. Louis	62	78
Los Angeles	57	73	San Francisco	54	61
Miami	83	94	Washington	74	95
Minneapolis	57	75			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 25.
B—Maximum, June 25.

Hide Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:12 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Wednesday, 3:27 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m., Tuesday.

Phone Service Halted By Magnetic Static

Telephone and telegraphic communications in northern New England were disrupted this morning by magnetic disturbances, it was learned in Boston today.

Conversation on telephone lines in eastern Maine was reported as almost impossible, caused by a heavy voltage, normally zero.

The disturbance also halted telegraphic typewriters for several minutes, in some cases garbling messages beyond translation.

Work Started On Extra Unit Of M.I.T. 'Lab'

Plane engine research to be furthered; pioneer tests at 'Tech' related in magazine story.

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ground was broken today for the construction of the large $100,000 addition to Massachusetts Institute of Technology's engine laboratory, the funds for which Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the Board of General Motors Corporation and a graduate of M. I. T., announced at Alumni Day early this month.

The new laboratory is to specialize in aircraft engine research and was given by Mr. Sloan in order, as he stated at Alumni Day, to permit the Institute to expand immediately its research for national defense. The new unit will be part of the Sloan Automotive Laboratory established by Mr. Sloan in 1929 at the Institute.

Thus is another chapter added in aviation research in Massachusetts, which antedated the flight of the Wright Brothers and the pioneer experiments of Langley and Maxim, according to an article in the June issue of Industry, magazine of Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Wind Tunnel Tests

Research in aeronautical engineering had begun at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before the turn of the century when investigations with small wind tunnels on the effect of air currents on flat and curved surfaces were carried on, the article said. In 1896, just after Langley and Maxim had done their early work, the first thesis in wind tunnel research was published at the Institute, according to the article.

Other research followed and in 1912 the administrative officers of M. I. T., impressed by the opportunities in this field and the rapid progress of Europeans in this new aeronautical science, decided that "Tech" should begin the training of aeronautical engineers, the article disclosed.

In 1914, the first course in aeronautical engineering in the United States was established at M. I. T., the article continued. It was headed by Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, a young naval architect and graduate student of M. I. T., who had been chosen as the most promising engineer to take charge of this new course. He had been sent abroad in 1912 for a period of study in aeronautical laboratories in England, France, and Germany.

Under Dr. Hunsaker's guidance the aeronautical division has since then turned out many graduates who today are leaders in the aviation industry. One of the Institute's most conspicuous graduates, for instance, is Donald Douglas, head of the aircraft company bearing his own name.

Military Development

The original wind tunnel at the Institute was soon replaced by another, and still another, as each in turn became obsolete by developments. The Institute's most recent tunnel, the Wright Brothers Memorial Tunnel, was built just over a year ago and provides a maximum range of wind conditions for study.

Wind tunnels, however, are only one of the many parts of M. I. T.'s contribution to aeronautics. Since 1929, the Sloan Automotive Laboratory has been conducting studies of existing aircraft power plants, including two-stroke and Diesel engines, and new types.

To secure more reliable methods of weather forecasting, M. I. T. invited Dr. Carl-G. A. Rossby from Sweden who brought with him the important Norwegian theory of air mass analysis which has since been adopted by the United States Weather Bureau.

Aiken to Name Son of Gibson For the Senate

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont said today he would appoint Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., Brattleboro, Vt., to succeed his father as United States Senator.

The Governor, here for the Republican convention, indicated that the younger Gibson would serve until after the November election. Governor Aiken previously had announced he would seek election at that time to the seat vacated by the passing of Senator Ernest W. Gibson, Sr., last week.

Although it was reported that Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont would seek the Senate seat also, Mr. Plumley said last night that any statement concerning his intention to do so would not be made until "propriety suggests sufficient time has elapsed so that a statement may appropriately be made."

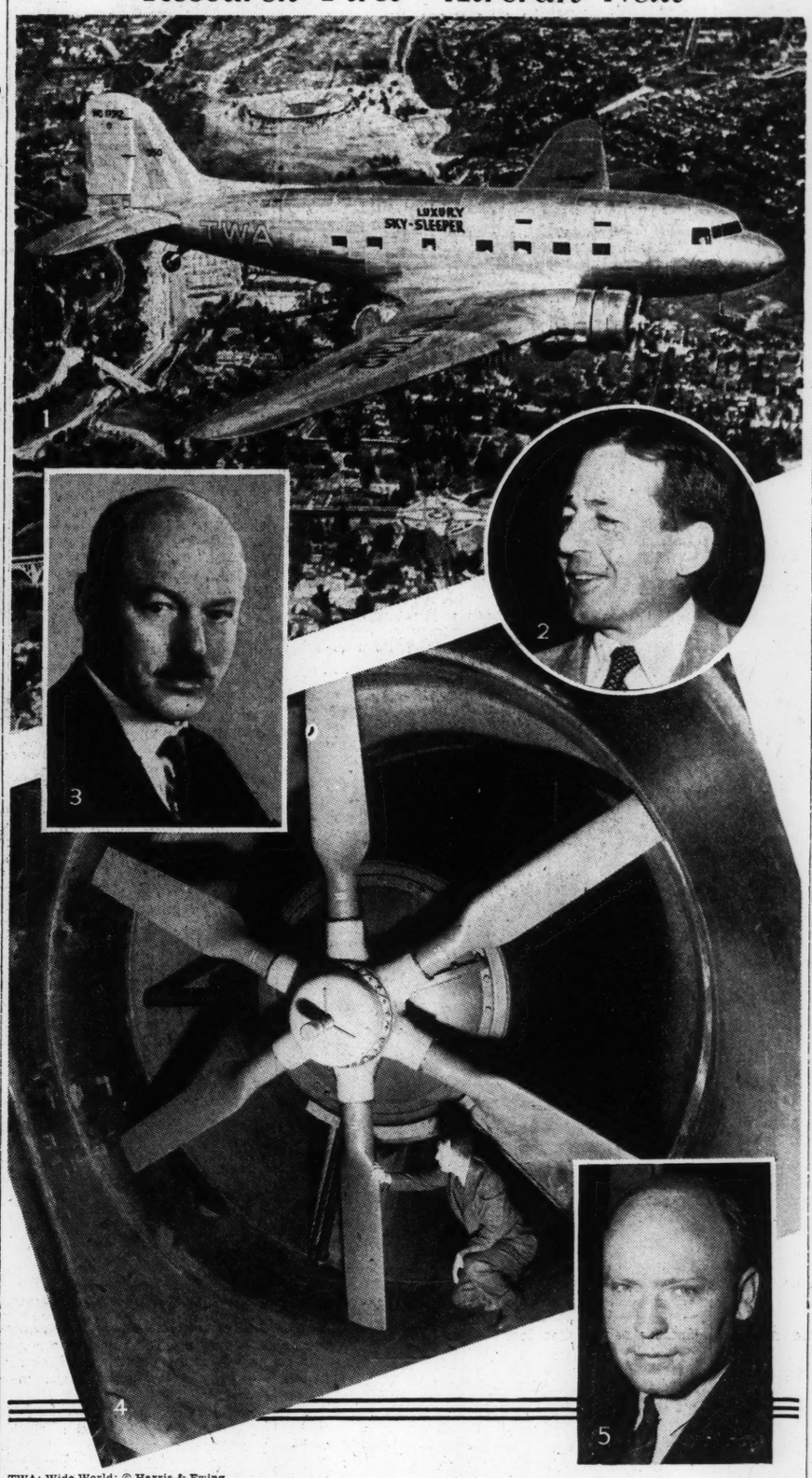
Lightning Viewed As Fast Game Of 'Follow the Leader'

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 25 (AP)—A flash of lightning resembles a swift game of "follow the leader," G. D. McCann, an engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, said today.

Mr. McCann told the summer convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers that a weak, almost invisible, preliminary stroke, known as a leader or pilot, picks its way haltingly through the air at the "relatively slow speed of 100 miles per second."

When the path to earth has thus been broken, he added, a full-fledged, powerful stroke comes charging along the same route at nearly 20,000 miles per second.

Research First—Aircraft Next



TWA; Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Experiments at Massachusetts 'Tech' Aid Aviation Industry

(1) Twin-motored Douglas airliner of Transcontinental and Western Air. (2) Donald Douglas, one of M. I. T.'s many graduates who have distinguished themselves in aircraft engineering, and head of the company which bears his name. (3) Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, head of the Departments of Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering at M. I. T., who instituted the first course in aeronautical engineering in the United States at M. I. T. in 1914. (4) Propellers of the Wright Brothers Memorial Wind Tunnel, established at "Tech" in 1939 for aircraft experimentation. (5) Dr. Carl-Gustaf A. Rossby, Assistant Research Chief of the United States Weather Bureau and former Professor of Meteorology at M. I. T. Dr. Rossby was brought to the United States from Sweden by the Institute.

Wellesley Institute to Explore Relief Issue

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 25—As a near-capacity group registered this afternoon for the ninth New England Institute of International Relations on the Wellesley College campus, many who attended last year looked over their 1939 notebooks. They found a surprisingly large number of instances in which Institute speakers a year ago forecast important changes with considerable accuracy—and they hoped for a repetition of this accuracy this year.

Norman Thomas, for instance, last summer said: "It is very possible and probable that Hitler and Stalin may come to an agreement, despite the supposedly conflicting ideologies of the Communist and Fascist states."

Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military expert, stated that "The British and French are too much occupied on the Continent to wage war in the Pacific . . . the United States must defend her outposts in the East so well that the Japanese cannot possibly attack."

At the Institute for Social Progress which follows immediately after the Institute of International Relations each summer at Wellesley, other notable statements were made last July—notable in the light of events since then.

Evening lectures at the institutes are open to the public. The first of these will be given in Alumnae Hall tonight at 8:15 by Clarence Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, which has been actively engaged in relief work in various parts of Europe since the World War. Mr. Pickett is in close touch with the various current efforts to meet the huge need for relief which has developed in the past few weeks.

Maine Finance Head Named

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 25 (AP)—Mayor Frederick G. Payne of Augusta, runner-up for the Republican nomination for Governor at the June 17 primaries, was appointed State Finance Commissioner and budget officer today by Republican Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

203 Evacuees Arrive Aboard The Exochorda

With jagged hole in deck American Exports liner reaches Boston from Mediterranean ports.

With a jagged hole torn in the three-eighth-inch steel plate on her after deck, the souvenir of a badly aimed anti-aircraft shell fired by the Italians when Allied planes raided Genoa at midnight June 12 on the eve of her sailing, the American Export Lines steamer Exochorda slipped into the Army Base pier today with 203 evacuees from Mediterranean ports aboard who were mighty glad to watch the lines made fast to American soil.

The passenger list, 71 beyond the vessel's normal accommodations, was composed chiefly of American citizens. Their most exciting adventure was the night raid at the Italian port when they were ordered below to the dining salon when the Italian shell struck and peppered the superstructure with pieces of steel. Other fragments were found embedded in the cargo of cheese stored in the hold below the freighter's deck.

Wore Lifebelts

Fifty per cent of the passengers appeared with lifebelts over their night clothing, Capt. Wenzel W. Habel, master, said today.

"Some of the women were rather panicky, fearing the ship would sink," he said. "Many of the passengers had experienced air raids before and remained calm."

Not one bomb was dropped on the city, so far as ship's officers and passengers could learn, but considerable damage was done by the Italians' own antiaircraft shells.

The Exochorda picked up passengers at Haifa, Palestine; Beirut, Syria; Alexandria; Piraeus, Greece, where $3,000,000 worth of Yugoslavian gold was also taken aboard; Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples. The vessel was anchored off Leghorn when Italy entered the war, and had an escort out through the mine fields and through the submarine net in that harbor.

Signed as Stewards

Three teachers to the American University in Cairo, one student and a cotton merchant, all Americans, were able to sail after signing on as stewards. Part of their work consisted of hauling mattresses to the public room each night, to turn it into a dormitory for the overflow of male passengers.

Some American aviation experts who were in Sweden assisting in assembling American planes caught the Exochorda by an overland trip through Russia to Rumania. They said the people along the route in Russia were poorly clad, most of them without shoes and evidently facing a famine.

Strict orders were given on their train that despite the heat, doors and windows were to be kept closed at night to prevent peasants breaking in to steal food. The Americans said they saw no evidence of Russian soldiery until they approached the Rumanian border.

Forty-six of the passengers debarked at Boston.

By a Staff Photographer

Betty Shaddon of Haifa, Palestine

One of the small passengers among the 203 evacuees arriving at Boston on the American Export liner Exochorda.

High Court Turns Down Tax Referendum

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's emergency tax legislation for 1940 will stand without a referendum in November, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court decided today.

The proposed referendum on the taxes which covered incomes, legacies, successions, corporations, cigarettes, and liquor, was found "misleading and inaccurate" in its description of the taxes.

The referendum failed on two points, the Court said: 1. Failure to mention an increase in the taxes on public service corporations. 2. Inaccurately described legacy, income, and succession taxes.

The emergency income taxes now in effect are in fact a surtax of 15 per cent on taxes already paid, whereas they were described in the referendum as new taxes, or additional taxes of 15 per cent, the high court held.

The Court issued an order against Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook restraining him from printing ballots containing the controversial referendum. The action was sought in a petition brought by William H. Evans of Boston and 11 other petitioners.

The referendum proposal had been approved by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, and if approved also by the Court, would have gone to the electorate in November for their approval.

Such an action on tax matters, according to tax experts, including Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, would be "menacing to the tax structure of the State." Defeat of the Governor's tax legislation at a referendum would also have meant return of $5,236,875 of cigarette taxes already collected from the two-cent charge on each package of cigarettes sold.

The Court supported the view expressed by Commissioner Long and others that appropriations of money were not proper subjects of referenda.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny, Rochester and Andy Devine. 2:25, 6:15, 9:55. Also "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. 4, 7:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Too Many Husbands," with Jean Arthur and Fred MacMurray. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fenway—
Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was An Adventuress," 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby" with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran. 2:55, 5:50, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Walt Disney's "Pinnocchio," 1, 2:50, 4:30, 6:20, 7:50, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "March of Time." 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Baby Sandy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Modern—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 5:35, 9:45. Also "The House Across the Bay," 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Mary Beth Hughes and Alan Curtis. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:30. Also "Murder in the Air," with Ronald Reagan, John Litel and Lya Lys. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young, and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—
Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran. 9:25, 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Leopard Men of Africa," 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Also "Half a Sinner," with Heather Angel and John King. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"The Monroe Doctrine," "The Dutch East Indies," "Travel Colombia," "The Sport of Kings," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The House Across the Bay," 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

State—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullivan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. Also "I Take This Woman," with Hedy Lamarr and Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"I Take This Oath," with Gordon Jones. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The Buccaneer," with Fredric March. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8.

Telepix—
"March of Time's" study of U. S. economic war with Nazis in South America; Training Pointers and Setters; Travels to Dutch East Indies and Navajo Land; Late Inventions; Gypsy Folk Songs; Cartoons, and 30-minute News Digest. 10 a. m. until midnight.

University—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," featuring Jack Benny. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings. 1:45, 4:55, 8:45.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall 8:30—
March, "Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
Concertino for Marimba and Orchestra (Slow Movement) ..... Creston
Solo: Lawrence White
"Pathetic" Symphony No. 6 (Third Movement) Allegro molto vivace ..... Tchaikovsky
Piano Concerto in A minor ..... Schumann
I. Allegro
II. Adagio
III Allegro non troppo
Soloist: Albion Metcalf
"Cagliostro" Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Caricatone: "The Prima Donna" ..... Gould
First Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Seventeenth Century Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock, guidance tour on Museum Treasures by Miss Maginnis.

Talks by G. O. P. Delegates And Sky Lecture Put on Radio

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Full air coverage of Republican National Convention activities is inaugurated, and a special daily interview with Massachusetts delegates on Station WBZ is arranged, as mid-week radio entertainment. Further than that, Harvard's Dr. Harlow Shapley starts a popular astronomical series. At the same time several important network shows make their seasonal departure.

Tonight

Republican convention:

Convention news, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:15.

Interviews with Massachusetts delegates, WBZ, 7:45.

Address by Herbert Hoover, from Convention Hall, CBS-WEEI, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Convention reports, CBS commentators, CBS-WEEI, 9:45.

Convention news, Earl Goodwin, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Convention news and comment, by Raymond Clapper, NBC,Blue-WBZ, NBC-Red-WNAC, 12 midnight.

Convention news, CBS commentators, 12:30 a. m.

Variety:

Raymond Massey, Canadian-born actor famed for his Lincoln portrayals, joins the panel of experts on "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

"Fibber McGee" show, in final program of current season, will invite Meredith Willson, conductor, as guest, who will direct the summer replacement program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Wednesday

Republican convention:

Convention news, Earl Godwin, WNAC, 7:15.

Interviews with Massachusetts delegates, WBZ, 7:45.

Convention news and comment, Earl Godwin, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Convention comment by CBS reporters, CBS-WEEI, 10:45.

Convention news and comment, Raymond Clapper, NBC-Blue-WBZ, NBC-Red-WNAC, 12 midnight

Premiere:

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, will begin a popular series of eight weekly lecture on astronomy, first to be "Stars of the Summer night," NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:15.

Variety:

Cast of Burns and Allen show will attempt to explain to Gracie why this will be her last show on this evening on this network, before she is heard next week on another network, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Fred Allen, in last program of current season, will invite Abbott and Costello, comedians to replacement show, as guests; interview Miss Kay Rohr, baseball player; present, with Mighty Allen Art Players, a satire, "Us the Folks Speak," or "The Sponsor Wore a Riding Habit — He Had Come There With His Plug"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Helen Mack and Charles Coburn will co-star in comedy, "Broken Dishes," in final dramatic offering of season of "Star Theater"; Ken Murray, Tim Ryan, Frances Langford, Irene Noblette, Kenny Baker, from Hollywood; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Thursday

Republican convention:

Convention news, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:15.

Interviews with Massachusetts delegates, WBZ, 7:45.

Convention news, Earl Godwin, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Convention highlights, CBS, commentators, CBS-WEEI-10:45.

Convention news and comment, Raymond Clapper, NBC-Blue-WBZ, NBC-Red-WNAC, 12 midnight.

Premiere:

Margaret Culkin Banning, lecturer and author, to begin series of talks, first to be called "Civic Preparedness," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Music:

Miss Mollie North, violinist, of Kansas City, Mo., to be featured soloist, playing Kreisler's "Liebesfreud," in "Musical Americana" period; Winifred Heidt, Metropolitan soprano, and Gordon Gifford, baritone, to sing "Shine On, Harvest Moon," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Fabien Sebitzky, conducting "Les Conecerts Symphonique de Montreal," has chosen Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony as his chief item, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Variety:

Rudy Vallee has invited Milton Berle and Mary Jane Walsh to assist him in "cutting up a few touches" on Casey Jones and old "97," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Tax Rate Cuts Are Reported At 166 Points

A total of 166 cities and towns in Massachusetts have already reduced their 1940 tax rates below the 1939 level, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, announced today.

Of the 264 communities which have thus far declared their rates for this year, only 68 have boosted their levy above the 1939 figure, while 30 have decided to continue the 1939 rate through 1940. Only 87 Massachusetts municipalities have not yet announced their 1940 tax figure.

State economy, resulting in a lower state tax on cities and towns, and drastic municipal savings are major factors in the general lowering of the rates throughout the state, Mr. Long stated.

Among the 264 communities which have set their 1940 levy are 22 of the 39 Massachusetts cities. Of these, 14 have decreased their rates, five have announced increases, while three are continuing their 1939 rate for another year.

Included among the cities lowering their rates are Haverhill, Newton, Beverly, Chicopee, Fitchburg, Marlboro, Malden, and Worcester. Chicopee has announced the largest municipal decrease thus far—4.50.

Among the towns the decreases have been as great as $11.60, the record established by the town of Berlin in cutting its rate from $40.40 to $28.80.

The 27 communities which reported their rates to the State Division of Local Taxation during the past week are listed below, with the comparative 1939 and 1940 rates:

	1940	1939
*Alford	28.00	33.00
Athol	35.00	39.40
Avon	38.80	40.80
Boxford	28.00	28.00
Braintree	34.00	36.40
*Brookfield	34.80	31.80
Chelmsford	32.20	32.80
Cheshire	40.00	40.00
Chesterfield	33.00	38.50
*CHICOPEE	42.00	46.50
*Clarksburg	45.00	44.00
East Brookfield	30.40	31.40
Florida	30.20	31.00
*Foxboro	35.60	36.40
LAWRENCE	40.80	38.80
*Lexington	32.20	35.50
Medfield	36.00	36.00
Montgomery	25.50	25.50
New Braintree	33.00	27.00
Norton	32.00	34.00
Peru	48.00	46.00
Sandisfield	24.00	25.00
SOMERVILLE	42.30	41.40
Sturbridge	42.00	40.00
*TAUNTON	42.80	39.80
*Tolland	28.00	22.00
*Warwick	36.00	38.00

*Unofficial
Cities in Capitals

Child Study Found Key To Human Relationship

By Millicent J. Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, June 25—The school needs to pay more attention to teaching human relationships, Dr. Payson Smith, of the Graduate School of Education Harvard University, told the Massachusetts Association for Childhood Education which is holding a six-day regional conference here. Speaking last night at the first general session, Dr. Smith sketched in his outline of "A Living Philosophy of Education."

"In the past, attention had been given by the schools almost exclusively to the development of the individual, while the development of the individual's relation to his environment and to his fellows has been ignored," Dr. Smith said.

Prize-giving he called an example of this. Fellowships are really for social ends yet, when awarded, the student seldom accepts them in this spirit, he said. Little attention has been paid to the teaching of group relationships and results are apparent in our present-day group reactions.

"Groups, racial, church, political, will do things that their members individually would not think of doing." He added that this is because while individually we may have a well-trained ethical and social sense, collectively we do not react ethically and socially with any sure stability and reliability.

"Building up suitable group attitudes" was cited, then, as an essential part of a living philosophy of education. The effective training in human relationships now done in the nursery school, and kindergarten should be carried upward through the grades, according to Dr. Smith.

Another fundamental point in a living philosophy of education was described as a working conviction that human beings can be improved.

"We used to feel that humans could only be 'adjusted' to their environment. The ability of the individual to become a better individual had not been accepted as a basic concept."

The physical environment, he pointed out, has been improved vastly — transportation, homes, sanitation—but mankind has used the flying machine for destruction, the radio in many unworthy ways, and many other physical improvements in a manner that shows he has not improved himself along with his improvement of his environment. Teachers, realizing this, must accept as part of their job the obligation to help the human race become a better human race, Dr. Smith maintained.

Dual Child Problem

"People interested in childhood education have a dual problem—that of dealing with the child in his present situation with his present needs and abilities, and also that of looking across the years to a time when that same child is a grown man or woman," he went on.

Reminding his audience that the college youth today is facing a world his teachers could not have imagined when he was in the lower grades, Dr. Smith pointed out that "teachers therefore, cannot think of teaching in terms of specific preparation, for they cannot foresee the world in which their pupils will be living some years hence.

"But," he added, "they can understand certain fundamental characteristics, physical, moral, and spiritual, needed now and needed in the future, elementary in any philosophy. This means dealing with growth rather than specific preparation, and growth is a continuous thing, built out of meeting present temptations, challenges, and conditions, all through life from earliest childhood through adulthood."

Today the nine study groups got off to a running start, dealing with various phases of child development in the classroom, on the playfield, and in the home. An interesting feature of this conference is Group IX, called "Informal Experience-Sharing." This is really a sort of clinic, its purpose being to discuss problems and programs of education in various communities. Under the leadership of Miss Pauline F. Smith, Director of Kindergartens, Boston, individual teachers and parents having questions or problems, are brought into contact with experts who can helpfully discuss these points to some end. Thus in small groups or individually, much is discussed and ironed out. Such a feature has proved of great value in other conferences of this Association where it has been tried.

Timilty Takes Steps to Name 50 Patrolmen

After a conference with the Boston Finance Commission today, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timility announced he will appoint between 46 and 50 patrolmen to fill vacancies in his department.

The conference followed release of a Finance Commission preliminary report urging postponement of new appointments pending further study of the department's personal needs.

The plan to appoint new patrolmen now is a compromise.

Meanwhile, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau dispatched identical letters to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Commissioner Timilty, both of whom have authority in police appointments, protesting the proposed appointments as "a violation of public interest."

At the conference with the Finance Commission Mr. Timilty said there are between 40 and 50 vacancies, which can be filled without exceeding the budgetary appropriations. He and the Mayor, who was in touch with the meeting by telephone, agreed to make no more appointments, after this group, until the Commission has finished its study of personnel requirements in the department.

In a formal statement following the conference, the Finance Commission stated the proposed 46 to 50 appointments would "preserve the status quo of the department as it existed on Jan. 1," although since that date 32 patrolmen, addition funds for which were provided in the budget, have been appointed.

In its protest, the Research Bureau called attention to the outlays for traffic lights, two-way radio patrol cars, and other devices which it feels should result in personnel reduction. It urged consolidation of police stations on the basis of its exhaustive study several months ago, and suggested that one-man instead of two-man patrol car crews be tried out during the day time.

Independent Panama Port Envisaged by Government

Foreign Trade Flashes

Feasibility of establishing a modern seaport on the Pacific Ocean is being studied by the Government of Panama, and the initial step has already been taken, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

An appropriation of $25,000 has been made for preliminary studies of fundamental aspects of such a project. At present, Panama is served through the terminal ports operated by the Panama Canal at Balboa on the Pacific, and Cristobal on the Atlantic. The Administration feels, however, that the Republic should have and operate an up-to-date port of its own.

Cost is estimated at about $6,000,000, but Government officials believe that this entire amount could be realized from the sale or lease of reclaimed waterfront property. Dredging facilities of the Panama Canaal authorities will be used for the preliminary survey.

Other trade news announced by Mr. Smith includes:

Japanese Training

Japan has established a program for training merchant marine officers, with schools set up at Tokyo and Kobe, to the end that the shortage of trained officers for the country's expanding merchant marine may be eliminated. About 1,800 future officers for Japanese merchant ships are expected to be graduated from these two schools duringthe next three years.

About 600 students are to be recruited this year from the Japanese seamen now working at sea. Half of this number will be graduated after a one-year course, while the other half will study for 18 months before graduating. Those of the shorter study course will qualify as second officers or engineers for ships in coastwise and short-trip service, while those in the longer course will qualify for similar jobs on deep sea ships.

Peruvian Steel

Establishment of a steel industry in Peru is being discussed in the Peruvian Congress. A substantial part of the initial expenditures of the industry would have to come from the national treasury, it is stated. Possible sites include the Chimbote and the Callao districts.

Welsh Coal

Demand for South Wales coal far exceeds the available supply. Boom conditions are expected to last for duration of the war. Wages of the miners have been advanced under the war bonus sliding scale agreemnt. Most of the export trade is limited to "priority" business or markets that are to be supplied first. France is the leading country of destination for coal shipments, although Italy has been obtaining substantial quantities.

Para Rubber

Production of rubber in Brazil is expected to be increased to meet the expanding consumption demand in that country. Certain types of Para rubber are wanted in other countries, and a serious rubber problem looms unless production can be stepped up without delay.

Tatung Harbor

Preliminary expenditure on the huge Tatung harbor and industrial zone construction project near the mouth of the Yalu River, Manchukuo, is about $27,000,000. The work is to get under way shortly. The planned harbor will be the only ice-free port of Manchukuo and serve as the main outlet for the Tungpientao district, one of the area's richest mineral zones.

Bradford Starts Move For Checking 'Fifth Columnists'

Police chiefs of Middlesex County have been invited by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford to meet with him next Monday afternoon to plan a course of action to check "fifth column" efforts.

Frowning upon the organization of vigilante groups, and expressing the belief that already constituted law enforcing authorities are able to cope with anti-American activities which have become "a real menace," Mr. Bradford said he would ask full co-operation of the police in the rigid enforcement of laws dealing with sedition, treason and other subversive activities.

The Middlesex District Attorney is said to be the first prosecuting officer to take direct steps against this menace to the American system.

Willkie Strength In N. H. Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 25—New Hampshire has its eyes on the Republican National Convention. Its Senator Styles Bridges is seeking the Presidential nomination; its Gov. Francis P. Murphy is interested in the Vice Presidential nomination; and right now its leading publisher, Colonel Frank Knox, is one of the most talked-of members of the party.

While the eyes of the Granite Staters are on Philadelphia for these reasons there has been a rapid development of Willkie sentiment in the State. Many Willkie buttons are being worn and in spite of the favorite-son campaign for Senator Bridges there is much talk of a possible ticket headed by Mr. Willkie, with Bridges stepping aside for the second place.

Police Investigate Theater Bombing

WORCESTER, Mass., June 25 (AP)—State and Millbury police investigating the dynamiting early this morning of the Paradise moving picture theater in Millbury, admitted they were without motives or clues, other than six sticks of new dynamite. About $1,000 damage was done the theater foundation. Two of the bombs exploded while Millbury Chief of Police Fred H. Vulter stamped out the fuses on the other two. The theater suffered $15,000 damage by a dynamiting Oct. 28, 1939.

Third Annual 'Boys' State' Opens at Norwich University

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 25—More than 200 Vermont boys are gathered at Norwich University this week, where they have established the third annual "Boys' State" for the purpose of practical training in all aspects of government.

The boys, all members of junior classes in Vermont high schools, are sponsored by civic, patriotic, and fraternal organizations, and by private citizens. During the week, they will establish their own town, county, and State governments in accordance with regular election procedure. They introduce and argue their own bills in a Legislature of their own choosing, administer justice by their own law enforcement agencies and courts, and conduct routine town and county business according to the units making up the "Boys' State."

While the program originated with the American Legion, many other organizations and officials of State and town governments are participating in making the program successful. Towns in the "Boys' State" are named after past department commanders of the American Legion, while counties are named after national past commanders.

Monday morning, each town held a meeting to elect officials and nominate candidates for various county and State offices. Today the primary election for State, county and town officers and State representatives was held. The general election for State offices will be held Wednesday morning.

When complete organization is achieved, the "State Legislature" will hold sessions each morning. Municipal and county courts will hold sessions each afternoon immediately following the dinner hour. The greater part of each afternoon will be given over to organized recreation.

During the week, members of the "Boys' State" will have the opportunity of hearing Vermont officials and heads of State departments discuss problems connected with the paralleling units of the "Boys' State."

Professor Breed attacked the findings and conclusions in the report of Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the contentions of Prof. H. E. Stocker, New York University expert on transportation, who testified for the trucking interests.

Vermont was described as the bridge State and its highways as of prime importance for national defense, because of its strategic position between Montreal and New England Atlantic coast ports.

Transportation

Resumption of hearings on transportation in Vermont has again developed into a war of words and statistics between the State's railroads and trucking organizations. Prof. Charles B. Breed of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was recalled to the witness stand on the second day of the final series of hearings, as the railroads started their rebuttal of testimony submitted recently by truck operators.

Maine Proposes To Spend $2,000,000 On Defense Plans

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 25 (AP)—Emergency legislation proposing a $2,000,000 bond issue to provide immediate funds for improvement of Maine's military defenses was "practically lined up" today for presentation to the lawmakers when they meet in special session tomorrow.

The bond issue money would be used to construct new State armories, which military officials said were "needed badly," and to improve airport facilities.

Brig. Gen. James W. Hanson and other military representatives conferred with L. Smith Dunnack, revisor of statutes, as the "finishing touches" were put on the proposed legislation.

Harbor Development Bill Filed in House

A $100,000,000 development of Boston Harbor for defense and commercial purposes was proposed in a bill filed yesterday by Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of East Boston with the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

A port commission, including engineers representing the federal, state and municipal governments, would be established to take over unused and tax-burdened property from Big Mystic River to Quincy.

State's Military Property Offered U.S. by Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today took an unprecedented step by offering to turn over to the Federal Government all the available military property in the Commonwealth.

The Governor's action was in conformity with his avowed intention of aiding the national defense program in every way possible. The action will be presented to the Executive Council in the form of a motion by Acting Gov. Horace Cahill.

The property to be affected by the transfer would be the 49 National Guard armories, the rifle range in Wakefield, and the military reservation at Bourne on the Cape which can accommodate 20,000 men.

Naturally, the taking over of the property by the Federal Government would relieve the Commonwealth of all maintenance costs connected with these properties, it was stated at the State House.

Providence Shows Gain in Population

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 25 (AP)—The population of this city increased from 252,981 in 1930 to 253,214 in 1940, preliminary census returns showed today.

While the gain was only 9-100 of 1 per cent, the federal 1940 count was a gain of almost 10,000 from the State 1936 census.

Lynn Population Drops

The population of Lynn is 98,072, a decline of 4,248, from the 1930 figure, according to 1940 census figures released today by Patrick J. Murray, Area Manager of the Federal Bureau of the Census. The 1930 figure was 102,320.

Court Restrains Insurance Chief

An injunction restraining Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, from withholding the license of the Pearl Assurance Ct., Ltd., of London, England, to do business in this State, was issued by Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the United States District Court yesterday.

Judge Ford's injunction will remain in force until a three-judge court rules on the constitutionality of the State law requiring an American citizen as resident manager of foreign insurance companies doing business in this State. The case will be heard Sept. 17.

Petition to Aid Allies

Continued from Page 1

committees from the New England States.

Mr. Davison indicated today that because of the recent surrender of France some changes in the objectives and the phraseology of the committee aims probably would be considered at this meeting.

Many Programs

In many cities and towns programs of specific action for home defense are being fostered. These programs include the support of industry for plane construction and other work essential to defense. R. Minturn Sedgwick, Vice-Chairman of the New England branch, found on his plane tour of three states, strong sentiment for the mobilization of resources for national defense.

In Fitchburg the local committee is dedicating the Fourth of July as "National Defense Day" and the mayor has already promulgated an order to that effect. There will be a parade and national defense meeting.

In Quincy tomorrow night members of the local Defend America committee will meet with industrial leaders at a dinner at the Neighborhood House at 6 p. m. to outline plans for activity in Quincy.

A meeting of the Needham committee will be held this evening at the Needham Town Hall. Prof. Sydney Simpson of Harvard Law School will be the speaker and T. J. Crossman will preside.

Jimmy Savo's One-Man Show

By John D. Beaufort

Ogunquit, Maine

Jimmy Savo initiated his new one-man revue, "Mum's the Word," as well as the 1940 season of Walter Hartwig's Ogunquit Playhouse here last night. A small audience braved one of the chillier Maine summer nights for the inaugural and greeted Mr. Savo with prolonged applause at the close of an extraordinary evening.

The great pantomimist has "originated, written, and prepared," to quote the credits, what is undoubtedly his greatest work—in breadth of feeling, range of subject, and multiplicity of moods, both comic and tragic. After its shakedown cruise "Mum's the Word" should emerge on Broadway as one of the genuine treats of next season and a significant contribution to the theater.

"Mum's the Word" never depends upon topicality for its effect. Mr. Savo whisks the spectator across oceans, in and out of centuries. Like Gertrude Stein, he likes simple things because they are so intricate—a little girl going to church, a hungry man, a washwoman, a boy whose dog is killed. Sometimes, as in "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and "Lady Bug! Lady Bug!" the conditions surrounding the character Mr. Savo is playing become more elaborate. But even in these sketches, there is no deserting the first principles of miming.

Merely to recount the gist of Mr. Savo's stories cannot do them justice. A little girl on her way to church climbs through a fence, greets a cow, learns from a daisy that she is loved, picks a bouquet, and is recalled by the church bells. A hungry man fails to persuade a chestnut vendor to give him a few chestnuts so begins eating a newspaper. Or, to quote the program, "A Chinese concert singer obliges with some delicate nursery rhymes from old Cathay." It is on such threads as these that Mr. Savo weaves his pantomimic patterns. Noble patterns they are, too, always compassionate, sometimes humorous, but often poignant or tragic.

The sketches open with a little boy running away from home and close with the little boy's return. I feel that in these brief sequences inhere the theme of "Mum's the Word" and also of Mr. Savo's art. He is the child, looking up, holding wonder like a cup. He is the father of the man and, in turn, the child seeing mankind through childlike eyes. In his work lies intense immediacy as well as the memory of old forgotten, far-off things. Up to its final moments, "the Veil of Happiness" is one of the most poignant stories I have seen. Perhaps Mr. Savo will see fit to cut the Pagliacci laughter and the singing, just as he will possibly eliminate a good deal of "The Doctor Gets an Emergency Call"—much of which is less fresh than the other material—and some of "Sun Bath." On the other hand, one could do with more of the Chinese concert singer, her windmill bonnet, and her ever so delicate nursery rhymes.

In any case, "Mum's the Word" is on the way to being a great show. Mr. Savo proves once more that when it comes to providing material which suits his dancing, his pantomimic expression, and his sensitive clown's face, he is his own best author. I would like to spend every night this week in the Ogunquit Playhouse—and the Friday matinee, too.

Twelve Brookline Playgrounds Open

Twelve Brookline playgrounds and reservations under direction of the town playground commission are open today for a 10-week period. Supervised play and handwork will take place from nine to five o'clock daily except Saturday, when the closing time will be at noon.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

COOL KEITH MEMORIAL
IRENE DUNNE
CARY GRANT
MY FAVORITE WIFE
2nd FEATURE BABY SANDY
SANDY IS A LADY
RANDOLPH SCOTT GAIL PATRICK
Also "U. S. NAVY-1940" in MARCH OF TIME

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER—2ND WEEK
'THE MORTAL STORM'
Margaret Sullavan • James Stewart
Also: "PHANTOM RAIDERS"
Extra—"The Flag Speaks"

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
SATURDAY, JUNE 29
Closing Night

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
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The Camera Views the News Behind the Scenes at the Republican Convention

All for Taft

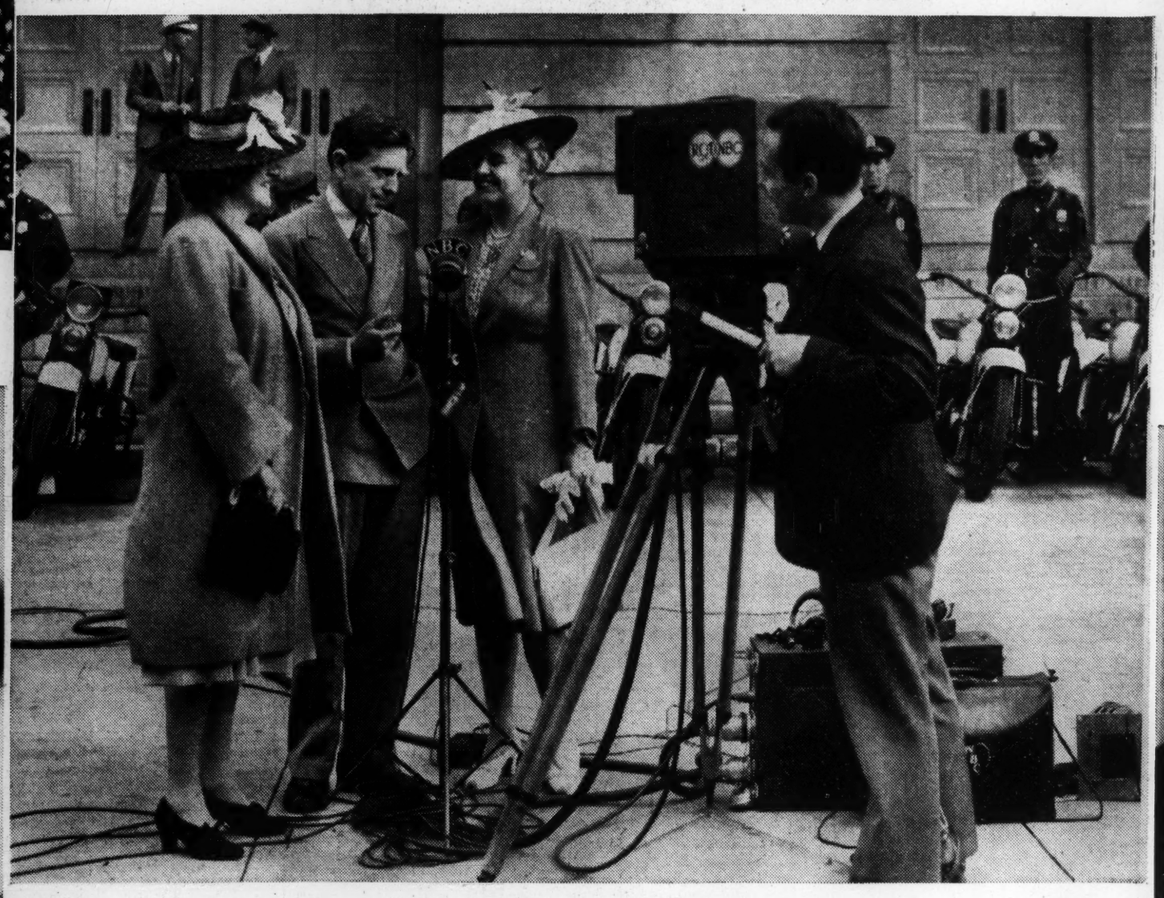
Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, the "Princess Alice" of the White House when her father, Theodore Roosevelt, was President, chats with Mrs. Martha Taft, whose husband, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, is one of the Presidential hopefuls at the Republican convention.

Philadelphia—Convention City of the Republicans

A view of Philadelphia's downtown district from the Art Museum in the Parkway

A Little Get-Together

Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention, confers with Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman of the Program Committee. Mr. Martin is included in list of "dark horses."



Television for the Republicans

Television has invaded the Republican Convention in Philadelphia and these stalwarts of the Grand Old Party pose before the new type cameras. Left to right: Miss Anne Wheaton of Washington, D. C., Director of Publicity for the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee; Samuel Pryor, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements; and Miss Marion E. Martin of Bangor, Maine, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee. The scene was snapped outside the Convention Hall in Philadelphia.

Landon Faces the Cameras

Alf M. Landon, the Republican Presidential nominee in 1936, smiles for the news photographers in a pre-convention picture. The former Governor of Kansas is playing an important role in formulating the foreign policy and defense planks for his Party's platform.

G. O. P. Leaders Confer

John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, confers with Miss Marion E. Martin, in charge of Women's Activities of the National Committee, on plans for the convention.

Tickets for the Convention

Mrs. Paul F. Fitzsimmons of Newport, R. I., and Mrs. Ralph A. Harris of Kansas, National Committeewomen from their respective States, receive tickets and badges from Daniel E. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Committee on Tickets and Badges. Even the working delegates have to have their tickets to get into the Republican convention.

The Republican Mascot

Samuel Pryor, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, rides the Republican mascot. The mascot in this case is Josephine, one of the pachyderms who make their home at the Philadelphia Zoo.

The Woman's Point of View

Mrs. Rebekah Scandrett Greathouse of Maryland, a member of the National Women's Party, and Mrs. Helen Hunt West of Florida, National Legislative Chairman of the Pilot Clubs and American Women's Group, are members of the Republican Resolution Committee. Women are playing an increasing role in the deliberations at Philadelphia this year.

International; Cy Latour; Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

In Charge of Decorations

Members of the Republican National Committee Study the decoration plans for the convention. Left to right: John E. Jackson of New Orleans, La.; J. Leonard Replogle of Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Pearl Sayre of Ardmore, Okla., and Mrs. John E. Hillman of Delta, Colo. They are checking decoration plans for the balconies for Philadelphia's Convention Hall, where Republicans are meeting.

Arranger

Samuel Pryor is the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the convention. His task started long before the convention was called to order.

Platform Man

Herbert K. Hyde of Oklahoma City, Okla., is temporary chairman of the important Resolutions Committee of the Republican Convention.

Republican Policy Makers in Action

Here is the Republican subcommittee on Defense and Foreign Policy. Standing, left to right: Alf M. Landon of Kansas, Chairman; George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania; Quincy Hale of Wisconsin; Thomas O'Brien Flynn of West Virginia; Morley Criswell of Nevada. Seated: Henry Wise of Virginia; Former Senator Walter Edge of New Jersey; Henry P. Fletcher of Rhode Island; and Charles E. Rendlen of Missouri.

Veteran Star of Bees Glad to Be Back Here—Torbie Macdonald Turns Pro

Gene Moore More Contented Since Returning to Boston

BULLETIN

Rain and cold weather postponed today's game between the Bees and Cincinnati Reds. The teams play a doubleheader tomorrow.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As Casey Stengel's confident band of Bees awaited tomorrow's doubleheader with the pace-setting Cincinnati Reds, there was a feeling prevalent that Gene Moore's live bat would continue to drill balls against the Hive barriers and into the bleachers. During the most recent four games, no hitter in the National League has been "hotter" than the silent Texan from Lancaster.

Sitting in his Hive office after yesterday's opener with the Reds had been postponed, President Bob Quinn of the Bees told an interesting story built around Moore.

Mrs. Gene Moore

"I was on my way out to lunch the other day, when I happened to notice an automobile with Texas license plates parked by the front gate. I had almost walked past it when I heard a lady's voice speak to me. It was Mrs. Moore.

"'It's so nice being with you again, Mr. Quinn,' she said, holding out a hand. 'You really can't imagine how happy Gene and I were when we heard that we were returning to Boston. It was like coming back home. We have always loved it here, and enjoyed doing business with a fine man like you.'

"I bowed very politely, said thank you, and went on to lunch. But I tell you this because I believe that it is the chief reason why Gene is hitting the ball so well for the Bees and why he will continue to," concluded the Boston Prexy.

Dodgers Noisy

Baseball players are like anyone else. They work more efficiently in harmonious surroundings. The 1940 Dodgers are a noisy crowd, with Manager Leo Durocher the cheer leader. Because Moore is tight lipped and incapable of speaking more than a half dozen words an hour, he was a misfit in Brooklyn ranks. In other words, he did not belong.

On top of this, Larry MacPhail had signed him to a complicated contract. Not even a law school graduate can fathom one of Larry's pet documents. Gene was to be paid a certain amount if he stayed with the club beyond a certain date . . . was to get so much if he appeared in so many games . . . so much more if his batting average reached a certain level, and so forth. When he rejoined the Bees on June 1, Bob Quinn tore up the old papers and wrote new ones.

His Bat Shouts

Given a chance to play regularly under Casey Stengel, Moore is certain to make the Dodgers . . . Durocher and MacPhail included . . . very sorry that they parted with him. Unless the left-hander is playing away over his head, 1940 will be his best year by a wide margin. He talks rarely, but his bat shouts.

When Moore came over from Brooklyn on June 1, he brought with him a weak .269 batting figure for 10 games. In writing his story, critics ignored this mark and told how the outfielder's powerful throwing arm would protect the territory in front of the Hive jury box. But it did not take the Texan long to make his bat a prominent factor. At the close of the Cardinal series on Sunday, he boasted a hitting streak of 10 games and had maintained a fancy .452 pace during that period. For the season, his average is now a neat .315 and a troublesome spectacle to MacPhail and Durocher.

After the weatherman informed John Quinn that the Bees and Reds would be unable to play nine innings yesterday, Casey Stengel had his full squad out in uniform working for about an hour. Most of the visiting players had gone to the Hive clubhouse, but did not don uniforms. Manager Bill McKechnie of the Reds said that Whitey Moore and Paul Derringer are ready to pitch tomorrow's doubleheader, unless he should change his mind over night.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Bees have about given up on Jim Tobin for this season . . . Jim had a talk with Bob Quinn yesterday afternoon and admitted that he could not put any amount of pressure on his knee for more than a few minutes . . . Bob Williams, the former Amherst pitcher, will make an appearance out of the bull pen most any day . . . If the Reds have stayed on top of the National League while in a batting slump, one wonders how fast they will travel when they find the range . . . The Red Sox are in Detroit today . . . Ted Williams was left in Cleveland . . . He will probably be ready to play against Washington here on Friday . . . The Bees are at Brooklyn over the week end for four games in three days.

In Hive Twin Bill Tomorrow

By a Staff Photographer

Frank and Mike McCormick (upper photo) have been leading factors in Cincinnati's drive toward a second straight pennant in the National League, the former at first base and the latter in right field. They are not related. Gene Moore (lower) is currently sparking the Bees' offensive from his right-field berth.

Horton Smith and McSpaden Tie at End of Morning Round

BULLETIN

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 25—Horton Smith and Harold "Jug" McSpaden took the play away from yesterday's leader in the Massachusetts open golf at Oyster Harbors, here this morning when they tied at 217 going into the final 18 this afternoon. Ed Burke, leader by two strokes yesterday, took an 83 this morning against a 74 for Smith and McSpaden.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 25—Horton Smith, the long, lean golfer from Oak Park, Ill., has come back to Cape Cod to play on a course he officially opened here 11 years ago.

Now playing in the Massachusetts open over the beautiful Oyster Harbors course, Smith first toured the layout back in 1929 with Walter Hagen and Jack Curley. His knowledge of the course, then mostly sand except for the tees and greens in contrast to the lush fairways here now, had stood him in good stead, for this morning found him but two strokes behind the pace set by Wianno's Eddie Burke.

At the end of yesterday's two rounds, Burke was leading the field by virtue of his scores of 69 and 72 for a 141 total, while Smith was tied with Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester at 143. In fourth place as play started today was Dave Hackney of Vesper with 146.

In the 11 years that have elapsed since the curly-haired Smith was last here, he has toured some 500,000 miles, according to no less an authority than Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager of the P. G. A. Smith's travels have taken him across the Atlantic four times.

Pleasant Memory

Oyster Harbors will always be a pleasant memory for Horton, for after his exhibition here, he went on to have his greatest year in professional golf. In that year, 1929, he won about 15 tournaments, including eight on the winter tour, which returned him approximately $15,000. All of which was not at all bad for a 19-year-old kid in his first year as a pro.

According to Corcoran, who is a walking encyclopedia of all things pertaining to the professionals, Smith's success in golf is due to his ability and willingness to learn. "Why, if he thought that he could find out something about the texture of grass, he would listen to a farmer."

Great Putter

In the likable Fred's opinion, and it is one shared by many outstanding golfers and authorities of the pastime, Horton is the greatest putter the game has ever had. "Smith considers 30 putts sufficient for an 18-hole round," said Corcoran, "and he frequently proves he can live up to his contention. This year in the national open at Cleveland, for instance, he had only 26 putts for one round."

Horton claims that he can see the line from his ball to the hole, and tries to follow the ball mentally along that line as he strokes it. He is never careless on the green—one of the reasons many golfers find it hard to sink the short ones—but takes his time, sighting the ball from all angles and inspecting carefully the line to the cup. He wears a glove while playing all shots except those on the green, for he says he can feel the putt better without one.

No Three-Putts

According to the P. G. A. authority, Horton has not had a three-putt green since the last Republican administration. He can make his putts behave on any type of surface. Interesting to note, the only practice he performs before a championship round is to place four balls on the putting green about one foot from the hole. "If I can sink those," he says, "I know I can take care of the long ones."

Smith's biggest tournament victory was the Masters' at Augusta in 1934, a win which he repeated two years later. The closest he ever came to a major title was in the national open this year, when he finished just one stroke behind Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen, who tied at 287.

The tall fellow, who made the Ryder Cup team first in 1929 and has been named to it every year since, likes other sports, such as baseball and football, but golf is the only one in which he indulges. And he can be excused for that, for he is certainly a master at his profession.

* * *

Corcoran announced last night (Monday) that this year's Ryder Cup team will meet the team picked by Gene Sarazen July 16 and 17 over the Oakland Hills Country Club course in Detroit, scene of the 1936 U. S. open championship. The entire proceeds from the match will go to the Red Cross. The tourney, which is Fred's idea, is one of a series to be held this summer, all of which will benefit the Red Cross.

* * *

Yesterday's weather was typical of former opens here. On all five occasions that Oyster Harbors has played host, rain has fallen.

Chubby Eddie Burke was travelling at a great clip on his first 18 holes yesterday morning. He was four under par and headed for a sizzling 67 when he put his second shot into the trap at the right of the 15th green. The ball was totally buried in sand, and Eddie barely got out with his blast, eventually getting down with a two-over-par six. He birdied the 18th to redeem one of those strokes.

* * *

McSpaden as usual is proving himself a tough man to beat in this particular tournament. Winner for the three years, 1936, '37, and '38, "Jug" is trying to get back the title he lost to Byron Nelson last year. His two rounds yesterday were 73-70.

Signs Contract

By a Staff Photographer

Torbie Macdonald

Medal Round Of Eastern School Golf Opens Today

GREENWICH, Conn., June 5 (AP)—More than 100 preparatory school golfers are entered in Eastern Interscholastic golf championship tournament which begins today over the exacting course of the Greenwich Country Club.

Charles M. Davis of Lawrenceville, last year's co-medalist and runner-up to his teammate, Ed Tutwiler, in the championship, ruled the favorite today to win the individual title, while the four-man Lawrenceville combine was favored to win the team competition.

Davis and Jim Voorhis of Taft, who left the preparatory ranks after his graduation last June, annexed the 1939 medal with identical scores of 73-71—150, while the Lawrenceville team carded a new group mark of 614.

The teams rated as a threat to Lawrenceville's retaining the title were Hotchkiss, Peddie and Hill.

The first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round were played today and the second 18 will be played tomorrow. Match play will begin on Thursday, with the semi-finals and finals in all but the championship flight on Friday. The 36-hole championship final will be played Saturday.

R. D. Sears held the national tennis crown for seven consecutive years beginning in 1881.

Harvard Ace Signs With Newark Nine

For the second successive year a Harvard University baseball player has turned professional. Last year Ulysses Lupien signed with the Red Sox system and today it was announced that Torby Macdonald had signed with Newark of the International League and part of the Yankee system.

Macdonald had a brilliant athletic career at Harvard and strangely enough, while he has turned to professional baseball, it was in college football that he earned his greatest fame. Fleet of foot he was also an able track man having run the dashes in creditable times.

The Yankees have reached into Harvard baseball history before and if Macdonald follows in their past judgment he is due to make a name in the major leagues. The first name of importance was Walter Clarkson, who captained the 1903 nine and performed brilliantly as a pitcher in the majors back in 1904.

Next the Yankees signed Charlie Devens, another able Harvard pitcher who, after being farmed out a season, came back to rate one of the leading Yankee pitchers until he decided suddenly to abandon professional baseball and enter the business field, much to the disappointment of the Yankees, who were beginning to capitalize on the rangy pitcher's ability. Devens graduated in 1932.

Other Harvard products were A. J. "Jocko" Conlon, captain and shortstop of the 1922 varsity team, who performed a couple of seasons with the old Braves, and last year Ulysses Lupien, first baseman and leading batter of the Eastern Intercollegiate League, signed a Red Sox contract and batted over .300 for Scranton in the Eastern League and this spring he looked good in the Red Sox training camp. This term he is gaining more seasoning with Little Rock of the Southern Association. Some predict Lupien is major league timber now, but Capt. Jimmy Foxx is Lupien's barrier.

Macdonald will report to Manager Johnny Neun of the Bears at Buffalo Thursday. Because Newark is loaded with left-handed hitting outfielders it is probable that the newest importation will be farmed out for the balance of the season. The Harvard star gave up baseball for the gridiron and track his sophomore and junior years. His father was an athlete at Holy Cross and a Boston University coach and his uncle, Hub Hart, played with the old Chicago White Sox, so he comes from an athletic family.

Web Morse

Tiller Talk

Ocean Racing More Popular

Cruising runs each year are becoming increasingly popular among yachtsmen and clubs. From the large yachting organizations on down to the small clubs, schedules include some sort of cruise.

The "grand-daddy" of all ocean racing and the "papa" cruising organization is the Cruising Club of America. This organization, whose members include some of the finest yachts in this country, sponsor the majority of long racing runs and cruises.

Because of the war, the Cruising Club of America was forced to postpone its annual Bermuda race, one of the stellar attractions of the year. In its place, a triangular course has been set in New England waters with the starting line off Block Island, R. I., and the finish at historic Gloucester.

Yesterday off Block Island, the starting gun barked and a fleet of 17 yachts tacked across the line on their first leg of the 450-mile race.

Light flukey conditions marked the first three-hour stage of the leg to Nantucket Shoals Lightship, after which a fairly steady southeasterly freshened, forcing a beat to the turning mark.

This run which is featuring some of the smartest cruisers in this country is likely to popularize races of this order.

Famous names on the cruise included Henry C. Taylor's Baruna, winner of the Bermuda race in 1938 scratch boat on this run. Harry K. and E. Pike Noyes' Marblehead yawl, Tioga Too, sensational speedster of last year's cruising season, R. J. Schaefer's yawl Edlu II and James H. Grove's cutter, Blitzen.

Envoy of the fleet is the U. S. C. G. cutter, Thetis, whose duty is to watch over the yachts as a hen would over its chickens. The Thetis keeps the fleet posted at all times with weather conditions, and informs radio stations on land its progress.

Local entries are Tioga Too and David Ames' small sloop, Sema. Tioga Too, in its initial racing last season, amassed one of the greatest winning records of all times. Sailed by two Marblehead youngsters, Harry and Pike Noyes, Tioga Too was also taken south last winter to enter cruising runs around Florida waters.

* * *

Plans are already under way for Quincy Bay's Race Week, which yearly has attracted a growing list of contestants in its still infant stage. This year's event opens off the Wollaston Yacht Club, July 28, continues at that club the following day, shifts to next door Squantum Yacht Club for a two-day session and then winds up at Quincy Yacht Club for one race Aug. 1.

* * *

Lynn Yacht Club's interclub invitational meeting this Sunday marks that organization's debut in Boston Bay racing. It shows the spreading interest in these Sunday get-togethers of the Boston Bay clubs, which have proved to be the dominating interest in local yacht racing.

* * *

One of the highlights of this summer's yachting program is the national junior championships which will be held at some port along the North Shore, as a result of Dick Mechem's capture of the Sears Bowl last summer for his home Annisquam Yacht Club. The dates of Aug. 26-29 have been set, but as yet the scene has not been determined.

* * *

The South Shore junior elimination series for the Sears Bowl final will be held off the Squantum Yacht Club, Quincy Bay, starting Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Wendell A. Davis

Baseball Games

Today

American League

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

National League

St. Louis at New York, wet grounds (will be played as part of double-header on Aug. 2)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston, rain.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Tomorrow

National League

Cincinnati at Boston (2).
St. Louis at New York (night).
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (2).

American League

Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.

Tennis Postponed

Morning matches in the 15th annual Massachusetts junior boys and girls tennis tournament now being held at the Longwood Cricket Club were postponed due to rain.

Rain yesterday afternoon canceled first round matches of the boys singles, after morning matches found Janet Murphy reaching the final round of the girls' under 15 tournament.

College Net Play

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 25 (AP)—Rain forced postponement of yesterday's opening of the 56th annual intercollegiate tennis tournament.

The first round was rescheduled for 10 a. m. today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow—Double Header at 1:30 P. M.
BEES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Bay State Golf Scores

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 25—Scores of the morning round in the Massachusetts open gold championship at Oyster Harbors Club today:

Massachusetts Open Golf

Horton Smith, Illinois	143-74—217
Harold McSpaden Winchester	143-74—217
Geo Anderson, Oyster Harbors	148-74—222
Tony Manero, Salem	158-75—223
Edmund Burke, Wianno	141-83—224
Dave Hackney, Vesper	146-78—224
Tom Howe, Wellesley	150-75—225
Jack Reidy, Pokachoag Hill	148-78—226
Elmer Reed, Nashua, N. H.	156-72—228
Harry Nettleblatt, Framingham	155-73—228
*Ted Bishop, Woodland	150-79—229
Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee	153-76—229
*Ken Corcoran, Oyster Harbors	156-75—231
Francis Doyle, Maynard	148-83—231
*Mel Desmarais, United Shoe	155-77—232
Ben Loving, Longmeadow	154-78—232
Bob Crowley, Norfolk	154-79—233
*Ed Martin, Trapelo	152-82—234
Andy Manero Salem	155-79—234
Jack Igoe, Weld	155-80—235
Walter Hall, Brockton	157-79—236
*R. S. Reigoluth, Woods Hole	158-79—237
Philip Friel, Woburn	153-84—237
*R. W. Knowles, The C. C.	160-78—238
Joe Stein, Manchester, N. H.	137-81—238
Joe Pezzullo, Rhode Island	164-75—239
Al Grauer, Coonamessett	150-81—240
Joe Hoffman, Wollaston	161-80—241
George Apalakis, Bear Hill	159-82—241
Frank Sheehy, Bass River	159-82—241
*Charles Round, Wannamoisett	162-80—242
Henry Thompson, Jr., Concord	159-84—243
Jack Simpson, Juniper Hill	160-84—244
Charles Malloy, Furnace Brook	162-82—244
N. Gianferante, Sandy Burr	164-82—246
*D. B. Sullivan, Blue Hill	162-81—249
Jimmy Nichols, Unattached	164-85—249
C. MacAndrews, Burlington, Vt	160—N. C.
Franklin Dolan, Fall River	182—N. C.
Carl Petterson, Lexington	158—N. C.
Bill Cosgrove, Grand View	161—N. C.
John Thoren, Woodland	162—N. C.

*Denotes amateur. N. C. No card.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	5	14	6	.429
Finney	50	228	82	.360
Williams	54	213	72	.338
Cramer	55	245	82	.336
Di Maggio	16	33	11	.333
Peacock	28	82	17	.327
Foxx	53	213	64	.300
Tabor	32	107	33	.269
Doerr	52	220	59	.268
Spence	7	8	2	.250
Cronin	55	199	44	.222
Desautels	44	139	29	.208
Owen	6	17	3	.176
Glenn	5	4	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	37	109	38	.349
Moore	31	108	34	.315
Ross	51	196	60	.306
Miller	51	190	58	.305
Andrews	9	14	4	.286
Hassett	51	196	53	.270
West	50	189	51	.268
Sisti	36	123	29	.236
Cooney	26	65	15	.231
Warstler	27	54	12	.222
Glossop	33	99	20	.202
Berres	27	44	8	.182
Masi	22	49	8	.163
Wietelmann	9	8	1	.125

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	10	3	0	1.000
Wilson	14	3	1	.750
Galehouse	10	4	2	.667
Hash	6	4	2	.600
Grove	10	3	2	.600
Harris	10	3	2	.600
Dickman	12	4	3	.571
Bagby	14	5	5	.500
Butland	3	1	2	.333
Wagner	5	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	10	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salvo	2	1	0	1.000
Errickson	13	4	1	.800
Piechota	7	2	2	.500
Sullivan	14	4	5	.444
Posedel	15	5	8	.385
Strincevich	11	1	4	.200
Coffman	14	0	2	.000
Javery	10	0	2	.000

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Harvard varsity crew defeated Yale by 1¼ lengths in annual four-mile race on Thames, setting upstream record of 20:02.

Once every month the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress at Wichia, Kan., mails lessons to all members of the National Association of Umpires to improve standard of officiating on sandlots over the United States.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor, and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are locals.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New London—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, June 26

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(8.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News".
7:15 p. m.—Harvard Glee Club Concert.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Natural Science Looking Starwards, Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
8:15 p. m.—"How Does Your Garden Grow?"
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6 p. m.—Music. DJB, 15.30meg, 19.7m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m
London—9:15 p. m.—"Vanity Fair," a play in twelve weekly parts. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra; Opera: "La Favorita." 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Paris—10 p. m.—"Mirrors of Paris"; Le Palais, by M. Maurice Garcon. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6m.; TPB, 11.84meg., 25.33m.; TPC, 9.52meg., 31.51m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Melody and Rhythm." DXB, 8.61meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
LONDON—11 p. m.—"I Believe in Democracy," talk by Dr. A. D. Lindsay. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Bees - Cincinnati Reds baseball game	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	Convention news	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Bees - Cincinnati Reds baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45	News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"		"Console Capers"
4:00	'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Bees - Cincinnati Reds baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bees - Cincinnati Reds baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Organ and soloist	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Harpsichord soloist	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Dance Hour: records	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin Hill	News: Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather: Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News reports	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	"Summer Serenade" WBZ at the Convention	Soprano and organ "Confidentially Yours"	"Travels Abroad" Raymond Scott's Orch.	"Let's Dance" "Lest We Forget"
8:00	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Roy Shield's Revue	Johnny Green's Orch: soloists: drama	Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings"	"Jim's Texas Ramblers"
8:15		Roy Shield's Revue			"Jim's Texas Ramblers"
8:30	"Court of Missing Heirs": War news	"Information, Please": questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Meet the Stars": vocalists; orchestra	Sport program "Plantation Echoes"
8:45			Horace Heidt's Orch.		
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America": final drama	Popular quiz	W. Williams, comment	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"		Ponular quiz	Mummers Parade	"Variety Hour"
9:30	Address by Herbert Hoover, from the	Address by Herbert Hoover, from Phila.	"Fibber McGee and Molly": music	Herbert Hoover at Republican Convention	"Variety Hour"
9:45					"Variety Hour"
10:00	Republican National Convention	Address by Herbert Hoover from Phila.	"Summer Pastime": Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Evening Session of Republican Convention	News Service
10:15	News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse": variety	News Service	Dance Parade The Majestics
10:30	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:00	News: sports	News: music: weather	News Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15	News: music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle": mystery drama
11:30	Midnight Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.	
11:45		"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News: weather	News: weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News Here and Abroad	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather: music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Musical Timetable
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Headline news: "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake": sketch "Kate Hopkins": sketch	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms	
8:45	Fashion Review				"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Rep. Conv. Reports	"As You Like It"	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair.	"Breakfast Club"; soloists; orchestra	"Alice Blair"; sketch "Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children			"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard.	"Organesque"
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Midstream; drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical Calisthenics	"Going Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	Choir Loft"	
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	M. Porter, soprano
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": drama	"Singing Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Nominating Session: Republican Convention	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	News Service	
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News: Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review: Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: Walter	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills, household talk	"Hits and Bits"	Organ Recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	News reports		Sports Matinee	Religious program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Religious program
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"It Happened in 1915"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"Mary Lee and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati Reds baseball game	Song Stylist
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Cincinnati Reds baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45	News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Tom Hickey, tenor
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees-Cincinnati Reds baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Bees-Cincinnati Reds baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Organ and soloist	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	'About Us'	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather: Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News Reports	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen: comedy; music	The Revelers: orchestra WBZ at the Convention	"Inside of Sports" H. V. Kaltenborn, news	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	"Let's Dance" Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads	"Midweek Function": transcriptions	Hollywood Playhouse: dramatization	"Sheep and Goats Club"; R. Huey, m. c.	Housing talk Montana Cowboys
8:15					
8:30	"Dr. Christian": drama: war news.	"What Would You Have Done?"; quiz program	Plantation Party: vocalists; orchestra	Nominating Session: Republican Convention	Sports "Homes on the Land"
8:45					
9:00	Theater: music; comedy; Helen Mack, C. Coburn in 'Broken Dishes'	"The Green Hornet": mystery drama "This Man's Army" "This Man's Army"	Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Portland Hoffa; Allen Art Players; interview; orchestra	Nominating Session: Republican Convention Nominating Session: Republican Convention	"Pages From the Classical Album" "Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15					
9:30					
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	"Musico": song title guessing game	"Tropical Moods" Vaughn Monroe's Orch.

Cleveland Scores Eleventh Victory in Thirteen Games Since Managerial Upheaval

Budge Is Irked at Amateur Officials' Latest Rulings

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

J. Donald Budge, once the main show attraction of the amateur tennis authorities and today a prospering young tennis professional, is irked somewhat at his former benefactors. It seems that the amateur officials have shut and locked the door on all the amateurs from playing exhibitions with him today, with or without charged admissions.

The former world amateur and present No. 1 professional is in these parts for a whirlwind tour of New England for the purpose of promotional tennis under the sponsorship of a leading sporting goods house. He had intended to play a match or two against Elwood Cooke, sixth-ranking amateur, at some of the free clinics he is conducting.

Learned It Here

His itinerary calls for two busy weeks of visiting here and among the calls was a playground under the jurisdiction of the Boston Park Department. It was solely for instructing youngsters and after a brief talk on the fundamentals of tennis, Budge had planned to play a set or two to illustrate the finer points of the game with Cooke as an opponent. He did not know until his arrival here that the sponsors had been notified of the new ruling regarding Cooke and other amateurs.

Oddly enough he had played Cooke in such a match on Sunday and previously had had several others with him. Cooke happens to be in the employ of the same concern as Budge, but not as a tennis player. Budge was perturbed because he held to the belief that such a move is against helpful tennis promotion and not one that is of any benefit to the amateur angle.

Favors Open Tennis

Like all professional tennis players Budge is very much in favor of open tennis, but admits that acceptance by the amateur officials is very distant. He does believe, however, that moves such as this one, preventing any amateur from playing against him, is an admittance of respect to the growth of professional tennis. He had no thoughts regarding when the open tennis would be accepted, but did express a thought that it was inevitable some day.

He has acquired more poise as a professional and has lost none of his genial manner. He was frank and open to his questioners and continues to sell himself as one of the favorite people of the sport world. The luncheon was short in duration because of an afternoon engagement at the East Side Tennis Club in Providence, R. I.

Among some of the brief matters he discussed hurriedly was listing the top five tennis players today, excluding himself as follows: Ellsworth Vines, Hans Nuslein, Fred Perry, Lester Stoefen, and Bill Tilden. . . . When broadened to include amateurs he put Gotfried von Cramm in the list . . . He believed that Vines could and would return to top-ranking professionally if he abandoned his serious intentions toward golf.

* * *

He was enthusiastic about the professional championship of America to be held at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., Aug. 24 through Sept. 1, especially if Vines would return to tennis. . . . It would include singles and doubles for a $3,000 top purse and a split of 60-40 after the next $3,000 had been deducted for expenses. . . . With Vines would be Budge, Tilden, Kozeluh, Perry, Stoefen and others. . . . He still plays the drums.

He sees no American amateur at present who could revive the professional tennis tours, but does believe he could make another successful venture if Vines would return or one with Bill Tilden, although he admitted that Tilden would not be expected to win often.

His itinerary here is as follows:

June 25—Longwood, 10 a. m., exhibition with Ralph Chambers, before Massachusetts junior tournament; 3:30 p. m., Agawam Hunt Club with Russ Harned, at Rumford, R. I.
June 26, Wednesday—Republican convention at Philadelphia.
June 27, Thursday—4:30 p. m. Newton S. & T. Club against George Volpe. Sports Writer's Quiz at night.
June 28, Friday—4:30, Worcester T. C. against Jack Nogrady.
June 29, Saturday—10:30 a. m. Coonamessett Club on Cape Cod, against Harold Fenerly; 3:30 p. m., Oyster Harbors against Tom Frydell.
June 30, Sunday—10:30 a. m. Corinthian Y. C. against Nat Niles junior; 2:00 p. m., Franklin Field against Jack Nogrady; 5:00 p. m. East Boston playground, against Nogrady.
July 1, Monday—Tedesco C. C., 4:30 p. m. against Dave Drury.
July 2, Tuesday—Dedication of new United Shoe courts, 6:00 p. m. against Drury.
July 3, Wednesday—Clinic for N. E. L. T. A., at Exeter, N. H., 10 a. m. against Chambers; 5:30 p. m., Manchester, N. H., against Malcolm Hill.
July 4, Thursday—Eastern Slopes Inn, North Conway, N. H., 3 p. m. against Nogrady.
July 5, Friday—Crawford House, Crawford Notch, N. H., against Nogrady.
July 6, Saturday—York C. C., York village, Maine, against Malcolm Hill.

Close Affair For College Golf Medal

MANCHESTER, Vt., June 25 (AP)—One of the keenest battles for medalist honors anywhere appeared in the offing today as the 145 competitors in the National Collegiate A. A. golf championship, drawn from more than 30 institutions, trained their sights on the last 18 holes of the qualifying competition on the Ekwanok course.

Retiring President Neil Croonquist of Minnesota paced the field yesterday when, after being straight down the middle on every fairway, he wound up with a par 70. That round gave him a single stroke lead over four rivals—Johnny Burke of Georgetown, the 1938 champion; Warren Berl of Stanford, last year's defeated finalist; Bill Cordingley of Harvard, and Bill Clark of Dartmouth.

Sixty-three Under 79

Exactly 63 of the 145 starters turned in cards of 78 or better after making their first tour of the 6,565-yard course, despite a series of showers.

Frank Newell, the first entry from the University of California at Los Angeles to compete in this event, Jack Selby of Princeton, and Bert McDowell of Louisiana State, who was runner-up to Burke two years ago, were only two strokes off the early pace-maker.

L. S. U. Leading

Other low scorers included Warren Tansey of Michigan State, Henry Castillo of Louisiana State, and John Emery of Michigan, all with 73's, and Cary Middlecoff of Mississippi, Ray Higgins of Georgetown, Tom Leonard, Jr., of Virginia, Tom Hoak of Iowa State, Buck Luce of Texas, and George Sharpe of Louisiana State with 74's.

Louisiana State took a long lead in team scoring for the title won last year by Stanford. The four lowest scores L. S. U. scores totaled 294, nine less than Princeton's. Other low team scores were Georgetown 305, Illinois 306, Duke 307, Iowa State 308, Ohio State and Texas 311 each. The team championship is decided during the 36-hole qualifying test, which also reduces the field to 64 for match play.

Learning to Swim

The Butterfly Stroke

By Guy Larcom, Jr.
(Co-Author With Harold S. Ulen of "The Complete Swimmer")
This is the eighth of a series of 12 articles

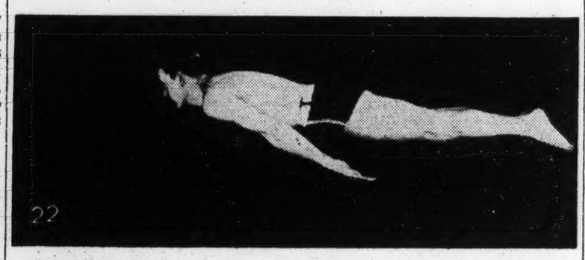
"The butterfly is an experimental stroke, and the question whether it can be adapted to popular use cannot easily be answered. At present it seems too strenuous for the average swimmer, although it shows evidences of gaining popularity. After all, man had the same difficulty with the crawl in its early days."

This is an overarm breast stroke, the recent recovery of competitors anxious for greater speed. What is more logical than that a speeding swimmer, impatient at the measured underwater recovery of the arms in the orthodox breast stroke should whip his arms from the water at the end of the arm pull and forward through the air. A longer, harder pull and a faster stroking of the arms and legs results.

Yet there are losses as well as gains in the change. The graceful, leisurely qualities of the old stroke are missing; and although some boys can cover a mile easily with the butterfly, for many people, it involves at the outset considerable strain. It is worth trying because in the first place its mechanics come easily to some, frequently to crawl strokers. Furthermore, it is an experimental stroke, with its form still to be perfected, and the learner does not have to be too particular.

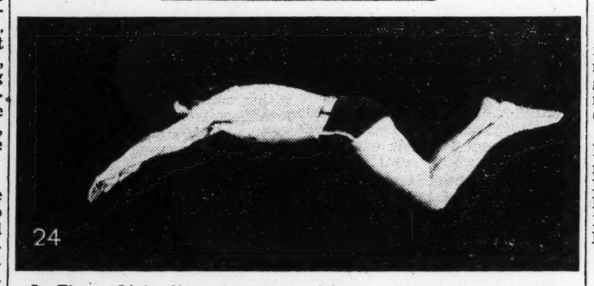
Half the fun of swimming is to be able to take a new stroke and do a little self-initiated research into various techniques. In this case the swimmer is invited to essay various co-ordinations between arms and legs, variations in the pull and the kick.

For those interested in competition, however, it should be emphasized that the breast stroke is carefully defined in the rule books, and the butterfly must conform to the restrictions there established.



Although various ways of swimming the butterfly are in common use by good breast strokers, the coordination described here has proved most effective in the cases of some leading swimmers. Unlike the orthodox breast stroke, there is no glide. The point of greatest speed is illustrated in Figure 22. A strong pull combined with a solid whip of the legs has just been concluded.

But the arms immediately recover from the water near the hips and are flung far forward (23 and 24). It is as if the pull (from 24 to 22) and the recovery (from 22 to 24) were one continuous revolution. A study of 22, 23 and 24 will show the legs trailing the arms into the recovery position. If the arms swing forward a little earlier than the legs, there is less of a hitch in the forward momentum.



In Figure 24 is shown how the arms have just established a "grip" on the water, that is, have begun to pull, with the leg recovery about to be completed. Now when the arm pull is at its strongest point—just beneath the shoulders—a backward thrust-squeeze of the legs will be made. The combination of the arm and leg movements will lift the body over the surface with a great rush.

Breath is taken in about position 23 or a little before, and is released during the underwater pull. The kick is narrower, a short, hard whiplash motion. The knees should be bent no more than is necessary to permit a forceful kick; they should be drawn up into position 24 with the least possible resistance, "floated" into position for the kick, as some swimmers put it.

Probably the best instruction to be given those who would master the butterfly is to "try it." Swimming the orthodox breast stroke, it is possible to intersperse an overarm recovery by continuing the ordinary arm pull back to the hips then whipping the arms forward out of the water. This is how many will gradually learn the butterfly. Others can push off from the bottom or from the side of a float or pool in the glide position and with a strong full pull of the arms back to the hips try to bring them to the forward position with a double overarm recovery. The legs need not be used in the first few attempts.

If it at first seems to be more of a freak stroke than anything else, a little practice will reveal its possibilities. Whether it can be developed into something worthwhile depends upon the swimmer's persistence and ingenuity.

Photographs and quotations are from "The Complete Swimmer," published by the MacMillan Company of New York and obtainable at your local bookstore.

McNeill And Alice Marble Win Singles

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—Don McNeill of Oklahoma City has made a perfect take-off from the tournament they say is the "spring-board" to top National tennis honors—the clay courts championship.

The 22-year-old McNeill won the National clay courts singles championship at River Forest courts yesterday, defeating the No. 1 amateur of the nation, Bobby Riggs, 6—1, 6—4, 7—9, 6—3.

Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif., captured the women's singles crown, defeating Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., 7—5, 6—0.

Women's Doubles

The women's doubles final — involving Miss Marble, Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, Miss Wheeler and Helen Bernhard of New York —was postponed and scheduled to be played at Cincinnati, site of the tri-state tourney.

McNeill used a forcing game and sharp net attack to knock Riggs out of his fourth National clay courts title.

Riggs never approached his best form in the final which was twice interrupted by rain after being postponed Sunday.

McNeill, using a driving forehand and smooth backhand with uncanny accuracy, scored 43 placements to Riggs' 23, the former champion being handicapped repeatedly by his own errors especially at the net. McNeill knocked 42 balls out, Riggs 40, while the winner netted 46 balls to Riggs' 49. Riggs scored three aces and his opponent two.

Easy Fashion

Miss Marble disposed of Gracyn Wheeler in easy fashion, the first set being more decisive than the score indicates. The match was interrupted by rain at 4-all, after which Miss Marble was invincible, taking nine of the next 10 games.

Robert Harman, Berkeley, Calif., and Robert Peacock, Los Angeles, took the men's doubles title Sunday by default after Frank Parker of Pasadena, Calif., teamed with McNeill for the final, declined to remain over another day.

Once-Powerful Yankees Nine Games Behind Pace

By the Associated Press

When the world champion New York Yankees went West, literally, a couple of weeks ago, they also "went West" figuratively.

There doesn't seem to be any use waiting any longer for them to come home. Seven to one was the margin of the Cleveland Indians' victory last night, a seven-hit effort by Bob Feller for his 11th triumph of the season.

That also was the eighth loss in nine games for the champs, who used to whip through the West like a scourge of grasshoppers. Beaten, the great team that swept to four consecutive world championships has two more games to play at Cleveland today and tomorrow before heading back to New York. But win, lose or draw in this finale, New York's second swing through the West was nothing short of a disaster.

Nine Games Back

They were four games out of first place when they set sail. Today they are nine. This is half a game worse than they were a month ago when they were in the American League cellar. No one was alarmed at the spectacle of the Yanks in eighth place, because it was obvious they weren't a tail-end club. But it is just as obvious that they have about reached their ceiling.

A lot of things are wrong, such as Joe Di Maggio hitting less than .300 for the first time in his life, and in addition the Yanks have some worthy competition for the first time in years.

Cleveland seems to have benefited by getting the Indians' discontent out in the open instead of fermenting in secret and last night's victory was the 11th in 13 games since the upheaval against Manager Ossie Vitt.

Feller At Bat

They backed Feller with an 11-hit attack in which everyone except Ken Keltner participated. Feller himself got a single and batted in two runs to help humiliate three Yankee pitchers. They scored in four of the eight innings in which they went to bat.

The outcome increased Cleveland's distance over the second place Detroit Tigers to two full games. The Tigers and most of the other major league teams were rained out yesterday. The frolic at Cleveland was threatened all day by showers and delayed by more rain for half an hour after the lights were turned on. But 46,637 fans defied the weather and were rewarded.

The only other game to escape was at St. Louis where the Browns battered the Philadelphia Athletics 9-4 with a 12-hit assault that included four home runs. Two of these were by Walt Judnich, one was by Harlond Clift with two on and the fourth by Don Heffner. With this aid, Elden Auker had an easy time bagging the victory on nine hits.

52 Veterans At Iowa Ready To Compete Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—From 17 in football to one in gymnastics, 52 major letter athletes of University of Iowa teams have more competition remaining.

And, barring the usual hazards of ineligibility, injury, and failure to return to the university, the men will compete on the squads of 1940-41, a survey showed.

Dr. Eddie Anderson will welcome numerous veterans of his iron man squad of 1939 which lost only one game to finish as runner-up in the conference. These include such standouts as Capt. Mike Enich, Al Couppee, Ray Murphy, Bill Green, Bill Diehl, Jim Walker, and Chrales Tollefson.

Next most fortunate coach is David Armbruster, with eight swimmers returning, while there will be six basketball and six veteran baseball players on next season's squads. Other sports are track and wrestling, 4 tennis and golf, 3; and gymnastics, 1.

Roster of veterans follows:

Football—Capt. Mike Enich, Bruno Andruska, Gerald Ankeny, Al Couppee, Bill Diehl, George Frye, Bill Gallagher, Bill Green, Max Hawkins, Henry Luebcke, Ray Murphy, Jens Norgaard, Ken Pettit, Herman Snider, Charles Tollefson, Henry Vollenweider, Jim Walker.
Basketball—Capt. Vic Siegel, Vince Harsha, Milt Kuhl, Paul Siglin, Rudy Soderquist, and Bill Wheeler.
Baseball—Capt. Frank Kocur, Bob Cook, Norman Hankins, Rudy Radics, Bob Stastny, and Bill Welp.
Swimming—Capt. Carl Ahlgren, Walter Bareisa, Leo Biedrzycki, Russell Dotson, Nick Karaffa, George Poulos, Vic Vargon, Don Wenstrom.
Track—Karl Ryerson, Art Schlauder, Carl Schnoor, Henry Vollenweider.
Wrestling—Bill Sherman, Loy Julius, Paul Whitmore, Arthur Johnson.
Tennis—Capt. Bob Wollenweber, John Paulus, Bob Jenson.
Gold—Martin Everson, Bob Lattig, Ralph Bohlin.
Gymnastics—Harold Leffler.

Marksmen Get Together For West Coast Honors

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Featuring what is described as the most impressive field of marksmen ever assembled for the event, the West Coast regional small-bore rifle championships opened this week at the Glendale Rifle and Revolver Club range.

Winners, in addition to receiving honors for the area of California, Nevada, and Arizona, will be given an all-expense trip to the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August.

Favorites in the field for the local match are Johnny Miller, member of the 1939 United States Pershing Trophy Squad, and Les Pope, a member of the team in 1937 when it entered the British Internationals at Bisley, England.

* * *

With its decisive victory last week at the Gilmore Stadium midget auto race in Hollywood, the 16-valve Sampson appears to be well on the way to superseding the Offenhauser motors.

Recognized for the last six seasons as the king of the mighty midgets, the 100-cubic-inch "Offeys" have trampled all opposition. But, under the hand of Ronney Householder, the new Sampson led all the way to win the night's feautre 50-lap event.

* * *

Two of the hardest fighting baseball teams in the Coast League, Oakland and Hollywood, begin a seven-game series tonight (Tuesday) at the Stars' home park.

It will bring together such crack pitchers as Hollywood's Bill Fleming, Wayne Osborne, Rugger Ardizoia, Fred Gay, Hiram Bithorn, and Johnny Bittner against the Oaks' Ralph Buxton, Ben Cantwell, Jack Salveson, Stan Corbett, Joe Mulligan, and Henry (Cotton) Pippen, who recently joined the Oaks.

Four of the Oakland players, Salveson, Buxton, Mike Christoff, leading Oak batter, and Marv Gudat, formerly played for the Los Angeles Angels.

Vince Monzo, catcher, rejoined Hollywood in San Francisco last week after being sent to Tulsa on option. He was called to service when injuries robbed the team of Bill Brenzel. Monzo pulled the team out of a tough spot earlier in the season when both Brenzel and Cliff Dapper were hurt.

Manager Johnny Vergez of Oakland is trying to figure his new first baseman, Cecil Dunn who is leading the club in two departments—home runs and strike outs.

* * *

The Southern California amateur golf champion will be chosen from Ellsworth Vines of San Gabriel; Smiley Quick, a public links player from Santa Monica; Ralph Evans, also a public links man, or Pete Watts of Lakeside.

If Quick holds to form and defeats Vines, he will meet the winner of the Evans-Watts combination for the championship at the Lakeside Golf Club.

Utilizing the same courageous determination he displayed when he rose to the pinnacle of the realm of tennis, Vines defeated the tournament favorite and medalist, Bruce McCormick, one up.

The young golfing sensations in this 41st annual championship flight shared honors with several of the oldsters. E. N. Wright, 79, was a prominent member of the "Old Guard Flight" for men who competed prior to 1925. In last years' tourney he was able to shoot his age, 78, which is good at any age.

An interested spectator this year was Judge William Frederickson, now over 80, who is the oldest living former Southern California champion, having won in 1906 and 1910.

* * *

Bowling, which spurted into popularity several years ago, is not just a flash in the pan, but is here to stay. Take it from Tony Monteverde, major domo of a bowling center in Studio City, who has been "bowling over" competitors since 1915.

Footwork, he said is 90 per cent of the game and without it, control of the ball cannot be attained.

He advised all beginning bowlers, but especially women, to confine their activities to five back or duck pins for at least a month, before tackling 10 pins and the heavier balls.

"When a woman picks up an 11-pound ball for 10 pins," he explained, "she instinctively thinks it is too heavy for her. When she drops her arm for the swing, she is thrown off balance, her feet go awry and consequently her game is spoiled.

"But, if she were to start with a three-pound ball, learn how to control it, she will be able to step up to 10 pins and enjoy herself."

Alexander Swan, 3d.

A baseball dropped 437 feet is estimated to be traveling 100 miles an hour when it hits the ground.

New London Race

Further winners in Eastern Yacht Club's New London-to-Marblehead annual run following the Harvard-Yale crew race last week end were determined today as corrected times were completed.

Rear Commodore Henry A. Morss, Jr.'s Grenadier won in Class A as only two schooners competed. James S. Eyre's Neap Tide, one of the smallest boats in the race, was Class C victor. Neap Tide is a Weekender sloop under 30-foot rating.

Frank C. Paine's Gypsy was still declared winner of all classes on corrected time, and receives the Gerard B. Lambert trophy.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

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The Premier Milk Bar
BOURNEMOUTH
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HOT SNACK LUNCH
Something different every day
INSTANT SERVICE—NO WAITING
Open till midnight

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CINDERELLA'S
2 SLOANE SQUARE
Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES
Meringues and Fudge
Brioches and Croissants

In the Dugout

By Rumill

In the Bees' Clubhouse

The Boston-Cincinnati game had been rained out and Bill McKechnie, Casey Stengel, several Bee players and a lone newspaperman were sitting around the stove in the clubhouse. There had been a discussion about the weather and how it had hurt attendance all over the majors, when Posedel asked McKechnie: "How badly was Jurges hit, Bill?"

"He's all right," answered the manager of the Reds. "It was only a glancing blow. He was turning away from the ball when it hit him on the head. They made a lot of talk about it in New York because of the Medwick incident at Ebbets Field a few days before."

Fast Ball Sailed

"What kind of a ball was it that Walters threw?" asked Buddy Hassett.

"A fast ball," McKechnie answered. "It was about letter high and looked as if it might be called a strike. But at the last instant it sailed right into Jurges. Walters couldn't get the inning over fast enough, he was so anxious to get to the clubhouse to see Bill."

"Are players getting hit any oftener today than they did years ago?" the newspaperman asked.

"No," said the Cincinnati skipper. "Baseball interest was at such a high pitch in Brooklyn, the Medwick story naturally got a big play. Then, too, you must remember that Medwick and Jurges got hit within a few days of each other. We may go along now for several months without anybody getting struck. It's just one of those things you can't tell about."

"Terry must have loved losing a double-header before that big Sunday crowd," said Stengel, reaching over and poking McKechnie in the ribs.

Lombardi's Foul

"Yes," laughed Bill. "You could hear him hollering all over the Polo Grounds. We really beat him good. Turner and Thompson pitched great ball . . . great ball. Nobody hit them very hard. In fact, Terry was 'lucky' we didn't pile up a lot more runs. With a couple of men on base, Lombardi hit one up against the roof of the top deck in left field, but it was foul by about the width of my hand. It was one of the hardest hit balls I ever saw."

"I'd like to find out how to pitch to that big guy (Lombardi)," said Posedel. "How about giving me a tip, Bill."

McKechnie pushed his hat back and laughed. "I'm telling you the truth, I wouldn't know how to pitch to him myself if he were traded to another club tomorrow."

"I've stopped him with slow balls up high," said Dick Coffman.

"Yes and I've seen him hit slow balls out of sight," said Stengel, shaking his head. "I guess you just throw the ball up there and duck."

"Did Johnny Mize play against you?" McKechnie asked the manager of the Bees.

"Did he play!" shouted Stengel. "I'll say he did. There's another guy who's no bargain with a bat in his hands. They say he can hardly get around with those thumb and leg injuries, but he lifted one into the bleachers here Sunday. I watched him. He held the bat with that right thumb sticking straight up, but he didn't hit the ball straight up. He hit it like a clothes line . . . and for a mile."

The newspaperman asked McKechnie if the National League looked any different now than it had a month ago.

"Just the same," answered Bill. "Brooklyn and New York are plenty tough right now and Chicago will be up in there before long. The Cubs are seven or eight games back, but I'd hate to have anybody figure me out of the race if I were in the same spot. Don't forget, the season isn't half over."

"What's been the trouble with Walters?" the scribe asked.

Lacks Support

"There's nothing wrong with him," McKechnie continued. "He's in one of those streaks. The other day he lost a five hitter. We aren't hitting behind him . . . or behind anyone, for that matter. I think we have only one regular over .300. Most of the boys are down around .250. If we ever get going at the plate, I'll feel a lot better."

"What about the All-Star Game, Bill? asked Posedel. "Will you be picking your men soon?"

"They're all picked," McKechnie said. "Ford Frick has my list and I think Will Harridge has Joe Cronin's for the other league. I believe the squads will be announced on July 1, one for the morning papers and the other for the afternoons."

"Who are you going to use on first base?" asked Hassett, winking at Posedel.

"Excuse me, gentlemen," said McKechnie, getting up from the chair and grinning at Stengel. "This is where I came in."

Toledo Gets Infielder

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Bobby Neighbors, 22-year-old shortstop, has been optioned to the Toledo club of the American Association, the Browns announced.

Van Mungo Retires

BROOKLYN (AP) — The Brooklyn Dodgers announced yesterday that pitcher Van Lingle Mungo had been placed on the voluntarily retired list.

Sports Roundup

By Eddie Brietz

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—In the last two weeks the Yanks, Giants and Dodgers have played 11 Sunday games—and all they got out of them was one tie. . . . Maybe our Tennessee operatives can find out why the proposed Fordham-Tennessee football game is going into the Cleveland Municipal Stadium. We can't get the dope here. . . . Coach Tex Oliver has bought himself a home at Eugene, Ore., indicating he has no idea of moving when his contract expires at Oregan U. . . . Torby Macdonald, one of Harvard's best back last year, has a fat offer to join up with the Yanks. . . . He's an outfielder.

* * *

That Michigan potato farm Luke Hamlin is always threatening to go back to, is an imaginary farm and grows imaginary spuds. . . . American League chatter boxes are going around telling that Joe Di Maggio has a mad on for Joe Cronin because he doesn't play Dominic regularly. . . . Vanderbilt has grabbed off J. P. Moore, the most talked of back in the State of Arkansas, whose graduation exercises last month were attended by representatives of seven Southeastern Conference schools, including Vanderbilt. . . . Yep, pore Pee Wee Reese sure is gun shy after being hit—only three for four when he rejoined the Brooklyns.

Only two Yankee big guns bombing at a .300 clip or better. No wonder Joe M'Carthy is cutting up didoes on the bench no one ever saw him do before. . . . First Baseman Temple of Illinois Wesleyan has been bagged by the Yanks and shipped to Easton, Md., for seasoning.

Pitcher Joins Bears

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—George Weiss, head of the New York Yankee farm system, announces that Edward Carnett, southpaw pitcher now with Kansas City of the American Association, has been optioned to the Newark Bears of the International Baseball League.

Carnett, whose home is at Tulsa, Okla., will report to the Bears immediately. Both Kansas City and Newark are members of the Yankee chain.

Ryder Cup Match

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 25 (AP) — Fred Corcoran, Professional Golf Association Tournament manager, said last night that the American Ryder Cup team would play Gene Sarazen's selected aggregation on July 16 and 17 at the Oakland Hills Club in Birmingham, Michigan.

Corcoran said the entire proceeds of the match would be devoted to the American Red Cross.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	38	20	.655	0
Brooklyn	34	19	.642	1½
New York	33	21	.611	3
Chicago	32	29	.525	7½
St. Louis	22	32	.407	14
Pittsburgh	21	31	.404	14
Boston	19	32	.373	15½
Philadelphia	19	34	.358	16½

Results June 24
All games postponed.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Joe Scott, Western Reserve, retained National A. A. U. decathlon championship, scoring 6,671 points.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 24
International League
Montreal 6-1, Jersey City 0-6.
Newark - Rochester, Syracuse - Buffalo and Baltimore-Toronto, rain.
American Association
Kansas City 4-3, Columbus 2-1.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 5 (10 innings).
St. Paul 7, Louisville 4.
Toledo-Milwaukee doubleheader, rain.
Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.
Texas League
San Antonio 1-6, Fort Worth 0-3.
Shreveport 4, Dallas 1.
Tulsa-Beaumont, rain.
Oklahoma City-Houston, rain.
Southern Association
New Orleans 8, Chattanooga 6.
Birmingham-Atlanta, rain.
Only games.
Eastern League
No games scheduled.

Gedwillas Wins

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP) —Barney Gedwillas, University of West Virginia graduate, won the National A. A. U. 30-kilometer championship run, a feature of the Republican National Convention entertainment program, yesterday. Gedwillas covered the distance in 1 hr., 50 m.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	39	23	.623	0
Detroit	34	22	.607	2
Boston	32	23	.582	3½
New York	28	30	.483	9
St. Louis	29	33	.468	10
Chicago	26	31	.456	10½
Philadelphia	22	34	.393	14
Washington	24	38	.387	15

Results June 24
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 7, New York 1.
Other games postponed.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press
(Following June 24 Games)
American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .365, Finney, Boston, and McCosky, Detroit, .360.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 50; McCosky, Detroit, and Case, Washington, 49.
Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 57; Walker, Washington, 47.
Hits—Finney and Cramer, Boston, 82.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 24; Boudreau, Cleveland, 19.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 9; Keller, New York, Moses, Philadelphia, and Finney, Boston 8.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 17; Trosky, Cleveland, 15.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 15; Walker, Washington, 10.
Pitching—Rowe, Detroit, 5-0; Newson, Detroit, 9-1.

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .360; Walker, Brooklyn, .348.
Runs—Frey Cincinnati, and Hack, Chicago, 42.
Runs Batted In—Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 48; Danning, New York, and Mize, St. Louis, 47.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 74; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 72.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 19; Moore, New York, and Werber, Cincinnati, 16.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 9; Gustine, Pittsburgh, 6.
Home Runs — Mize, St. Louis, 19; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 10.
Stolen Bases — Frey, Cincinnati, 9; Moore, St. Louis, 7.
Pitching—Melton, New York, and Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn 6-1.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press
(Games June 24)

Walt Judnich, Browns—Hit two home runs in three times at bat to help beat Athletics 9-4.

Bob Feller, Indians—Held Yankees to seven hits and himself batted in two runs toward his 11th victory.

"Let's have dinner in town tonight!"

Though vacation may last only a few weeks, you can prolong the vacation feeling of change and refreshment by frequently dining out. Restaurant advertising in The Christian Science Monitor offers you an inviting choice.

Dine today where Food is Good

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Land Service—Its Call to British Youth

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

British Youth Goes to Work On the Land

As Springhead Camps Help Meet Shortage of Workers in Farm and Countryside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shaftesbury, Dorset

The long vacation this spring brought together Oxford undergraduates, schoolmasters, and students from agricultural colleges for the first Land Service Camp to be held this season at Springhead, Fontmell Magna. With war as a background, the keynote of this camp, observed by organizers and leaders alike, was a deep earnestness, enthusiasm and steadiness of purpose. Planning and execution of camp duties was particularly easy. The youths were keen to start work and eager to learn and observe.

The schedule included a seven hours' day of manual labor on the fields and in the farm. Operations planned were potato planting, the fencing of a portion of the estate, threshing corn (wheat), and the digging and draining of a waterlogged meadow—this last a part of a larger scheme of land reclamation. Men were quickly graded according to capacity and strength. Farm work is skilled work, and the local farmers were not slow to ask for the students from the agricultural colleges who had already mastered the rudiments of their job. But great good nature was shown by the expert to the raw keen lads who only wanted the chance to prove themselves.

Differ From Other Schemes

There is more to the Springhead Camps than mere manual labor, however, and in this respect they differ fundamentally from other schemes such as the Boys' Land Army, the School Farming Camps, and other organizations of a voluntary nature. The Springhead camps are organized on the threefold basis of manual work, a study of rural problems, and active cultural recreation, in which each member is encouraged to take part. Bodily labor is balanced by intellectual activity, and the intellectual aspect is leavened by the emotional appeal of song, dancing, and drama. After a long day in the open air, some of the city dwellers find it hard at first to listen to talks and play their part in the discussions round the fire. But after a few days they are different men: alert and ready for a lecture on farming problems or a talk on prospective reconstruction when the war is over.

The Springhead Ring has arranged a program of these Land Service camps, to be held simultaneously in different parts of Wessex this summer, with the Springhead principles as the basis of training. As most of the camp leaders of former years are now on active service, others must be prepared to fill their places. Hence this April camp of 12 days' duration, in place of the usual three weeks, was perforce one of intensive training. Nevertheless the concentrated effort demanded was met cheerfully by all present. One tangible result was the decision of three of the schoolmasters to take their elder pupils to camps this summer to help farmers with haymaking and corn harvest.

To Meet Shortage

The shortage of men on the Englishs farms this year will necessitate the use of voluntary service of all kinds. In addition to the Women's Land Army, which is already greatly appreciated by the farmers, boys' schools and city workers are all keen to lend a hand. Students will give up their vacations and such as can will offer part time service during term time. This will call for as many trained camp leaders as can be prepared in the time, and members of the Springhead Ring will be needed for this purpose.

The average English schoolboy responds well to the mixture of freedom and responsibility which is the keynote of the camps. Schoolmasters are anxious for their older boys to enroll. Good leadership of the camps is, therefore, of primary importance, and the Springhead ideals—the insistence on the spiritual motives behind the manual and practical side—provide an admirable foundation on which to build.

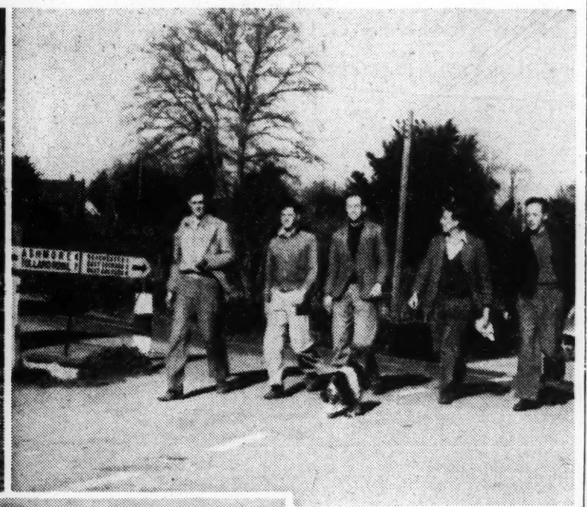
More Than 130 Schools

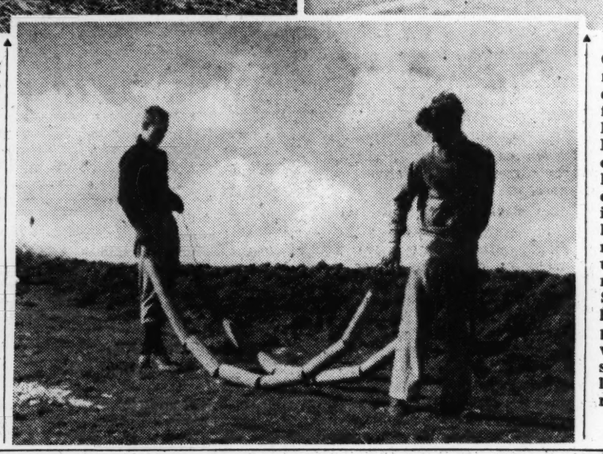
More important even in the long view than the practical help given to farmers, at a time when agriculture is in the foreground of every Englishman's mind, is the educational aspect. That this is recognized by the heads of schools is seen in the fact that already more than 130 schools of all types have promised to co-operate in a West of England scheme for getting in this year's hay crop and corn harvest.

The lectures and talks given at the Springhead camp this spring were of special interest. Professor Emile Cammaerts, the distinguished Belgian writer, was the guest of honor. From him English lads learnt something of the life and farming methods of the Belgian peasant. Local farmers gave practical talks on various aspects of farm life and work, and the discussions which followed were keen.

The close of the camp left the organizers satisfied that a valuable piece of work had been concluded, apart from the tangible labor carried out. They felt that this band of strangers had been linked in a closer comradeship of service to an ideal: the rebuilding of the countryside when peace shall come again.

E. C. Davies





Oxford undergraduates, schoolmasters, and students from agricultural colleges came together for the first Land Service Camp held this season at Springhead, Fontmell Magna, Dorset. These camps might be described as a British version of the work camps now developing strongly in the United States. In Great Britain the emphasis is on land reclamation, with correlating educational work. Upper left—A rest while threshing. Right—Starting out for work at Springhead Below—Carrying drain pipes to a water-logged meadow where the campers have dug a system of ditches. In addition to land and educational work, are recreational activities such as drama and folk singing.

Land Service Camps and Future of Britain's Schools: A Query

Will Camp Plan of Study Coupled With Labor Change Academic Approach, Also Make Schools Democratic?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shaftesbury, England.

Land service for youth should play an important part in the readjustment of Britain's educational system which, it is widely thought, may be necessary after the war, according to Mr. Rolf Gardiner, pioneer of Land Service Camps.

Mr. Gardiner is in agreement with many other education authorities who think that "public" schools of the Eton and Harrow type will be too costly to maintain on their present lines when the force of wartime taxation has had its full effect. Moreover, both schools and universities, it is felt, must find new methods of getting into closer contact with the spiritual needs of youth.

Mr. Gardiner looks to land service to introduce a new ideal into education, especially into the education of the upper and middle class sections of the community.

"True democracy means the acceptance of full responsibility, both for ourselves and for the conditions under which we live; and the essential basis of these is a love of and desire to care for the land," he has said. "For the immediate present, when war needs have absorbed the trained workers, temporary help may be given by schoolboy camps, the Women's Land Army, and volunteers. But some permanent form of land service must be developed and might usefully begin with youths awaiting their term of military service."

In the opinion of this Wessex landowner on whose estate, Springhead, Fontmell Magna, Dorset, several land camps have been established; all youths should serve for at least six months on the land. National service, he believes, has its widest value when training is not restricted to defense measures. It has a richer, more constructional outlook if the basic idea is accepted that a certain period of the life of every citizen must be given to serving his country, to be regarded as an integral part of education. This training period might be summarized as a reconditioning both of the country and the people.

"Rural University"

Land service, doubtless, would interrupt technical and vocational education, without, however, substituting a definite training for an agricultural career. But as a form of experimental higher education—a "rudimentary rural university"—the Land Service Camp would have real importance.

The years between 18 and 25 are normally those of enthusiasm and imagination. Orthodox adult education, at least as known in England, is too passive and intellectual, offering a diluted form of academic knowledge of little use to the manual or technical worker. Land service offers that concrete and objective work which youth today is seeking. Reclamation of waste lands, drainage and salvage, make a real appeal to the imagination and can be the inspiration of a crusade.

Training camps, properly organized, can restore balance to an education predominantly bookish and academic. They can give to the many what the universities give to the few—a widened outlook and enrichment of experience. Lectures and debates increase power of expression and judgment, while the cultural and recreational aspects, song—which is a vital feature of the camps—folk and sword dancing, drama and miming, give the inspirational and emotional side of youth free play. The comradeship of camp life transcends social differences; gives experience of the need for pattern and discipline in life, and the means by which they may be obtained.

Mr. Gardiner believes that the private agricultural estate offers the best center for land service camps. Usually there are buildings which can be cheaply converted into hostels and common rooms. Skilled staffs are available for instructional purposes, and the landowner and his agent can "father" camps and courses, and organize talks and lectures on rural matters.

Land camps, Mr. Gardiner emphasized, are not designed to train farmers or laborers, but to develop individuals as members of communities engaged on constructive work on the land. This work helps to an understanding of land problems and stimulates the supply of potential recruits for permanent work in agriculture. In Wessex several landowners, following Mr. Gardiner's lead, have offered to lend buildings for land camps. It is hoped, therefore, that, despite war service requirements, five or six such camps will be organized this year on these estates, in addition to those planned at Springhead. From these centers, working parties can be dispatched to small farms and woodlands in the district.

Reclamation Work

In Rolf Gardiner's opinion, the ideal work for these camps is reclamation. He believes that, to begin with, Land Service Camps should engage on work of the navvying type, with pick and shovel, or axe and slasher. The making of a road, or the breaking up of new ground, is a definite piece of land improvement, which is more satisfying to the novice than farmwork, however necessary. The Springhead camps, during their three sessions, carried out potato planting, compost making, weeding corn and potatoes, haymaking, fencing against rabbits, stooking and carting corn (wheat), pulling and tying flax, lifting roots, hauling timber and threshing corn (wheat).

E. C. D.

Village Institutes Training Teachers for Rural Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul

While the Government here is fully occupied with the many political and economic problems arising out of war conditions in Europe, it nevertheless determinedly pursues those aims which more peaceful years have set to Turkish ambitions. One such question is that of village education, on which much of her development depends.

Turkey is a country which roughly comprises 300,000 square miles, with a population of 17,000,000 only. There are over 40,000 villages with no more than an average of 30 inhabitants each. The standard of education and of living, which is relatively high in the Western provinces, is very low in the East, where distance and and sparse population constitute a stumbling block to a great many practical measures.

When the Turkish Republic succeeded the Ottoman Empire, the proportion of illiterates was overwhelming. It was, therefore, wherever it was possible to organize classes for adults in the country, made compulsory to learn the new script both in reading and writing. Every child was obligated to attend school for at least three years.

The authorities were, however, soon faced with further problems. Three years' education at an early age proved much too short a time to secure any lasting benefit. It was, therefore, decided to extend primary education to five years. The realization was also forced upon the authorities that town educated teachers had little in common with their village pupils. They had neither the necessary effectual approach to children of illiterate peasants nor sufficient experience of such practical knowledge as peasants most need. It was frankly recognized that many people with a high school education were failures and would have done much better trained as skilled workers in professional schools.

One direction in which education was a proved success was in the army. From this experience, among other things, the idea developed of selecting a number of village teachers from among noncommissioned officers of peasant stock. To train a sufficient number of village teachers, however, for 40,000 villages the number of teachers had to be supplemented in some way.

This need has led to the creation of village institutes by the Ministry of Public Instruction. Of these, twelve will be called into being this year, with a total of 2,000 pupils, having a preliminary five years' education, to be trained as village teachers. Only farmers' children in rural districts will be accepted. The tuition will last five years and include such matters as agriculture and handicraft. On completion of their studies, the graduates from the village institutes will be obliged to serve in the villages under the Ministry of Education.

Interested in Indian Education?

An interesting bulletin titled Indian Education is issued fortnightly by the United States Office of Indian Affairs. It is edited by Willard W. Beatty, Director of Education for this office, and is sent free on request to directors of schools and libraries.

College Girls of the Seventies

No, they are not Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy. They are college girls of an earlier day. Looking at their curls, earrings, and long full skirts one might think them far removed from the athletic girls of today in their sweaters and short swing skirts and socks. But they, too, did gay, challenging things, had deep discussions, and dreamed dreams. This is one of the more than 140 pictures in a new book, "Life at Vassar," edited by Marion Bacon and published by the Vassar Co-operative Bookshop (Poughkeepsie, N. Y. $2.50), depicting 75 years in pictures. The book is filled with priceless photographs showing college life down through the years—of interest to any college girls, we should say, but of particular interest, of course, to Vassar alumnae. And the running commentary is sprightly and clever, as well as historically illuminating concerning Vassar.

Geography Americana

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Long Island

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

It is very heartening to read what many of you from different parts of the world are thinking and doing during these seemingly troublous times.

During the early days of peace talks I wondered greatly just what peace was. After discussing this subject somewhat at length I came to the conclusion that peace, real peace, was an individual experience and is primarily mental. If we want peace we must discard all thoughts of hate, fear, mistrust and all characteristics allied to these out of our minds and in their place plant seeds of co-operation, love, brotherhood, and such like. To this end the Youth Round Table is doing a splendid job. Let us keep it up.

(Mr.) W. M.

* * *

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

Will you please forward the two enclosed letters to Round Tablers in England. They were both published some time ago in the Monitor, but I thought I should write even though they would most likely be so very busy, for one doesn't know just when a letter from America may be an inspiration or bright ray in a dark day.

I am so grateful to the Monitor for maintaining the Round Table so that the peoples of the world may gather together and express their ideas and hopes of the world of today and tomorrow.

At the present time, everyone is becoming more conscious of the geography of Europe, but it is important that we be alert about the geography of America. A recent assignment in my Municipal Government class brought this fact so clearly to mind. We were asked to make a list of memorials, monuments, public buildings in our State, in our nation, and in the North and South American countries. Not only did we learn of the important and interesting buildings to be seen in our own State, but many in all other parts of the Americas, too. This lesson was interesting and stimulating to anyone. It also helped us to review our past history.

I think it would be grand to hear from some Round Tablers in South America.

(Miss) V. B.

* * *

Have we any Round Tablers in South America who have never written us? If so, may we hear from you? Also, may we remind the Monitor study groups and other similar clubs of young people that we are your unofficial headquarters and would like to know from time to time how you are getting on. Send us your name, officers, an address by which we may reach you. We often want to send you the name of some Round Tabler who is coming to your city or town and who would like to get into touch with individuals or the group there. Also, we are interested in you, ourselves.

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

Through the Editor's Window

Humble Labor for High Reasons

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As I write this, Johnnie Q. Public is discussing with vigor and at times with heat, President Roosevelt's proposal for a period of compulsory national service to the Government on the part of every boy and girl. Without adding to the number of those taking sides in print, and with a passing thank you to the President for including girls (in such national matters girls and women are so often ignored as if of no public consequence), I should like to add to the vast number of plans and suggestions that Americans can always produce, by expressing the conviction that all citizens, of any country, would be better off if according to national plan they spent some period or periods in their lives doing useful work on the land.

This is not a Pro-Nazi idea, although we may owe to the Germans (PRE-Nazi Germans) the publicizing of the land service camp concept. Students of New England literature will also recall similar ideas connected with the establishing of Brook Farm by Bronson Alcott and his friends. In Germany the youth camps have of recent years become, like too much else, primarily instruments for molding Nazi viewpoints; but in England, genuine land service camps are taking form, and in the United States we also have a few, where youth may serve its country through serving the community "on the land," doing simple manual labor indoors or out, with dignity, intelligence, and joy.

* * *

A people who have come to look down upon homely work have lost something real. It is not, of course, the mere grubbing in the soil in itself, the weariness induced by hard labor, and the absence of certain forms of physical softness and luxury that count. It is rather the simplicity, moral sturdiness, and humility which seem so likely to come with them. If these qualities are gained in full without doing humble service, well and good. However, experience shows that too often there is no such sure gain.

For some years I taught in a large private country day school generously attended at that time by children of very wealthy parents. These children, with their nurses, their chauffeurs, their superfluity of play equipment, their quick trips to Florida, California, and Europe, represented an artificial attitude of mind toward individual usefulness that many of their parents quite took for granted as their right. We who taught them, however, much concerned at their separation from the humble realities of living and serving, instituted among other efforts a school clean-up day during which everyone at school, faculty, employees, and children, served on some work squad captained by faculty member, employee, or older boy or girl. These squads spent that one day making the grounds more beautiful, more shipshape, or better equipped.

* * *

And not only did we teachers have to do a great deal of "ground work" with some of the children to help build up a constructive attitude toward this project; but in all sincerity, children new at the school would arrive on Dig Day morning bringing their maids and chauffeurs to do the labor! They were unable to conceive of themselves, as sons and daughters of "privileged" families, doing such work; or of a school that would have such a Dig Day unless it could not afford to hire the work done.

This may be an extreme case, but the fact that such an attitude existed reveals that separation from any kind of actual labor was a goal associated with the idea of wealth and privilege. A people taught that "rising" in the world carries with it being "too good" for manual labor (even when done for the mere worth of it and not for wages), to my mind not only upsets the economic applecart by putting a premium on white-collar jobs, but indicates a hollowness in the civilization they are building.

Some of us may say, "But if I take time to do simple work with my hands my more important intellectual work will be lessened. Furthermore, why be an ox!"

I can only reply that those "intellectual workers" who yet "keep in touch with the soil" seem on the whole to feel there is higher quality in the intellectual or mental work done when balanced with labor. (Ask the lawyer who does his own gardening.) Perhaps the fewer hours spent, when a proper balance is maintained, are spent to better effect. Like me, you may recall that a mellowness, a humility, a depth, and a serenity are more often found in those who know from experience the dignity of labor with their hands.

* * *

In a civilization that has grown complex, community labor for persons of all walks of life is difficult to arrange for. A big business man thinks he can't go out and work on the road; the wife of a First Citizen might get uncomfortable publicity if she helped wash the windows of the local school or tend the library windowboxes instead of sending her houseman or gardener to do it.

The C. C C. has been good for youth; land service camps are proving good for them. But girls as well as boys, men and women as well as youth, need what they provide, too. That is why I feel there should be a plan. And I would want such work built into our daily lives, and not concentrated at some distant camp. In other words I feel that every community should have its jobs of manual service for its citizens (not to be bought off by money); and that every citizen should know what it is, at various times of year or at intervals in life, to do humble labor for high reasons.

Of course the "plan" part of this is still only talk. But if the principle back of it contains worth, we don't need to wait for a plan. We can examine right now the possibility of adding some simple manual chores to balance up our lives, or of doing already accepted ones with a clearer realization of their possible value to our mental outlook.

A Tuesday Column

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Business and Industry

Did Germany Acquire Much French Gold?

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Authoritative sources estimated today the Germany may have captured as much as $1,850,000,000 in gold in the conquest of France—and the whole treasure may be under water.

This on the assumption that France did not have Poland's success in spiriting its gold out of the country.

The most recent reports available to banking circles were that France held $1,250,000,000 in gold in the rocky labyrinths under the Bank of France in Paris.

Did Reich Get Gold?

To that store was said to have been addad $60,000,000 in gold hastily moved from Belgium when Germany invaded that country.

The storage vaults are some 80 feet below the surface of Paris' rock foundation and well below the waters of an underground stream which, Bank of France officials said years ago, could be diverted into the vaults at the touch of a button.

The builders of the vault planned that, in case Paris ever were captured, the vaults would be flooded. Then, they said, it would require months at least to locate the source of the river, dam it, and re-enter the underground storehouse.

Of course, no one has announced how much, if any, of the French gold stock was removed before Paris was captured. Nor are there exact figures on how much of the total French gold reserve was stored, under "earmark," in United States Federal Reserve Bank vaults. Undisclosed millions of French gold also have been used in buying munitions in America.

The Bank of France, in its statement of May 31, reported a gold reserve of 84,616,000,000 francs—then about $1,693,000,000. The difference between this figure and local estimates indicates about one-half billion dollars in gold stored outside France.

Gets U. S. Airplanes

Among the items of war booty which it seems fairly certain Germany will obtain in whole or in part are 1,570 American-made airplanes known to have been delivered to France in the last 18 months, the deliveries were;

200 Douglas bombers;
600 Curtiss pursuits;
280 Martin bombers;
40 Vought-Sikorsky bombers;
450 North American Aviation trainers.

One of the most valuable acquisitions, from the German point of view, is the iron mines of France which annually produce 19 per cent of the world's ore supply compared with the 4 per cent produced in Germany and the 8 per cent produced in Great Britain.

Since France is primarily an agricultural country, Germany's chief booty will be in the form of farm expansion. France, for example, produces 6 per cent of the world's wheat, compared with Germany's 4 per cent. This figure does not take into account the farming area taken from Poland.

Brazil Road Orders Rails From America

CHICAGO (AP) — Inland Steel Company officials disclosed that they had been tendered an order for 22,500 tons of rails and the necessary accessories by the Rio Grande de Sul Railway in Brazil.

Final execution of the contract, officials said, was contingent on the settlement of the detailed conditions. These matters will be discussed with Brazilian officials by one of the company's vice-presidents who is enroute to Rio de Janeiro.

The sale, if consumated, will be financed in part by the United States Export-Import Bank, the company said.

Defendants Are Acquitted Of Mail Fraud Charges

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Robert S. Odell, President of the Pacific States Savings and Loan Company, and 11 other defendants, were acquitted of mail fraud charges on a directed verdict in Federal Court. Mr. Odell formerly lived in Omaha.

Before directing the jury, which had heard evidence for nearly seven weeks, Judge Leon R. Yankwich ruled the Government's attorneys had failed to prove fraud was committed in operation of the Pacific States concern and its auxiliaries.

The defendants were charged with one count of conspiracy, one of violating the Securities Exchange Act and 17 counts of mail fraud.

"The evidence presented here does not arise to the dignity of proof in a civil case," Judge Yankwich held in declaring there had been no proof of conspiracy or of violating the Securities Exchange Act.

Supreme Court Dismisses Phoenix Securities Case

NEW YORK (AP) — Supreme Court dismissed a stockholders' "derivative" suit against directors of Phoenix Securities Corporation to recover $1,000,000 paid in settlement of a Delaware action brought by stockholders against Phoenix, Loft, Inc., and others.

The court said there was no evidence of wrongdoing by the defendants in the settlement and that the plaintiffs should have applied for relief to the Delaware court where the original suit was brought.

Leaves Banking Field

Blackstone

Mary Vail Andress

Only woman officer of the Chase National Bank, New York, who will withdraw from banking circles to do war emergency relief work.

Mary Vail Andress Resigns Bank Post For War Relief Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Miss Mary Vail Andress, who for the past 16 years has been the only woman officer of the Chase National Bank, is planning to withdraw from the field of banking on July 1 to devote her time in the present war emergency to relief work, it was announced here.

Miss Andress, after four years with the Paris office of the Bankers Trust Company, became an officer of the Chase National Bank in 1924. She organized the women's departments in the various domestic branches of the Chase and also spent considerable time in the bank's London and Paris offices. In 1937 she assisted in the opening of the bank's newest branch, the Berkeley Square Branch, in London, and has been closely identified with the subsequent development of the business of that branch as well as the other branches of the Chase.

Miss Andress is the possessor of the Distinguished Service Medal awarded by Congress and presented to her by General Pershing in 1919 for the work she did at Toul, France, during the World War. In 1917 she was one of the first eight women sent to Europe by the American Red Cross. Shortly after her return in the autumn of 1919, upon the request of Brigadier General William Haskell, she organized a unit for relief in the Near East and served in the Caucasus as director of the orphanages there.

Since September last, when the present war started, she has been identified with a number of war activities, particularly with those of the American Friends of France.

Bank Loans Rise $10,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks increased last week for the third straight week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in banks of 101 cities, these loans gained $10,000,000 to a total of $4,387,000,000 in the week ended June 19. This put the total in these cities $564,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Last week, Chicago district banks alone increased their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans $12,000,000, but small decreases occurred in some other areas.

Two Roads Order 46,000 Tons Rails

CLEVELAND (AP) — The Chesapeake & Ohio and Nickel Plate Railroads have announced allocation of orders for 46,000 tons of rail.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. got 25,650 tons of the order, Inland Steel 14,880 and Bethlehem Steel 5,470. C. & O. is taking 35,000 tons of 131-pound rail and Nickle Plate 11,000 tons of 112-pound rail, including 3,800 tons announced last week.

Price Stabilization Plan For Butter Is Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has approved a butter price stabilization program for the current storage season similar to one in effect last season.

Under the program, the Dairy Products Marketing Association, of Chicago, a producers' co-operating organization, will be authorized to buy surplus butter and remove it from market channels whenever prices sag.

The association will operate under a $7,000,000 loan advanced by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The department said the association was authorized to buy and store up to 25,000,000 pounds of butter.

Butter bought by the association is to be held in storage available for resale to the commercial trade at prices representing a reasonable seasonal increase and at least sufficient to cover the loan value, including handling and carrying charges.

Butter not resold to the commercial trade may be sold to the Government for relief distribution.

Stable Utility Earnings Seen Probable This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — While the uptrend in earnings of the electric light and power industry will probably be halted before the end of the year, relative stability, rather than any severe recession, is in prospect, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

Operating costs are likely to rise, and taxes are certain to be stepped up, but there is little danger of operating costs getting out of hand over the medium term. Even during an intensive war preparation program, neither prices for fuel and materials nor the general level of utility wages should increase very sharply.

As in the case of other basic industries, the medium term outlook for the electric industry depends to a considerable extent on developments in the war. Hesitation in business resulting from a near-term defeat of Great Britain would have a restrictive effect on demand for electricity, although some companies in the industry would stand to benefit from the resulting stimulus to our national defense program.

Irrespective of war developments, however, the increasing burden of taxes and operating costs will prevent further marked gains in earnings. In fact, 1940 is likely to mark the ceiling of utility earnings for some time to come. There is no threat, however, to maintenance of common dividends by most companies in the industry.

Operations at High Level

Operations of the electric light and power industry have continued at a high level so far in 1940. Kilowatt hour sales in the first quarter increased 13 per cent and revenues gained more than 5 per cent.

Costs have not been controlled quite so closely as in 1939, and the operating ratio, which remained constant in 1939, has resumed its upward trend. Nevertheless, 21 per cent of the increase in gross revenues has been carried down to operating income.

Reflecting interest savings brought about by refunding operations in 1939, net income in the first quarter of 1940 was up almost 10 per cent.

As kilowatt hour sales have remained around 10 per cent above a year earlier in the second quarter, the uptrend in profits has undoubtedly continued. This means that net income of the industry for the 12 months ending June 30 will be at the highest level since 1931.

Depreciation allowances, moreover, are far above those charged in former years 10.9 per cent of gross revenues now against 8.1 per cent in 1930). Making adjustments for these increased allowances, the industry for the 12 months ending June 30 would be earning almost as much on a cash basis as it did in the peak year 1930.

Considering the tremendous increase in taxes (15.9 per cent of gross now against 10.0 per cent in 1930) and the sharp decline in rates (4.0 cents a household kilowatt hour now against 6.03 cents in 1930) this is truly a remarkable record.

This year, however, may mark a fundamental change in the position of the industry and the termination of the almost uninterrupted recovery that began in 1934. The industry must begin to cope with many problems that are sure to arise as the nation enters a new period of intensive preparation for defense.

Effect of Victory

In the event of a complete German victory in the near term, it is generally agreed that this country would suffer a period of industrial depression, the intensity and length of which would depend on how soon the defense program produces counteractive effects.

The utility industry in 1938 proved its ability to withstand a short depression, and undoubtedly earnings would be relatively well maintained in a short, though relatively intense, period of depression following a German victory.

In the event of a long war, industrial activity in this country would undoubtedly remain at a high level, which would mean, of course, a continued uptrend in power sales. It is unlikely, however, that the utility industry would benefit uniformly therefrom, as it did in 1936 and 1937, years of rising industrial activity.

In fact, benefits might well be confined to that portion of the industry serving the large industrial areas. Companies depending on the residential load, on the other hand, might actually suffer from such conditions, because demand for electric appliances would be reduced.

Because of general economic uncertainty, and the fear of a higher cost of living, it will undoubtedly be more difficult to sell household electrical appliances in the period immediately ahead. Also because of the exacting requirements of the national defense program, there will probably be less promotion of domestic electrical appliances by the manufacturing companies and by the utility companies themselves.

A number of leading utility companies have already indicated that they will devote less time to household appliance promotion in coming months. Thus, while kilowatt hour sales undoubtedly will move on to new high levels if the war continues, the uptrend in revenues will slow up as gains in the higher rate household division narrow.

Higher Costs Indicated

Since the outbreak of the war, direct costs of operations apparently have not increased much. Coal and other fuel prices have increased only slightly, and there has been no significant change in wage levels or material costs.

In fact, the slight increase in the operating ratio in the first quarter of 1940, was due largely to unfavorable water conditions affecting certain companies in the East. While some increase in fuel and labor costs is likely in coming months, it is not expected that direct operating costs will get badly out of hand.

But taxes, which have a direct effect on earnings, are likely to increase further. Proposed higher excise taxes include an increase from 3 per cent to 3½ per cent in the levy on electric sales to residential and commercial customers. These taxes, together with federal income taxes, make up about 40 per cent of the total utility tax bill. If federal corporate income taxes are increased as suggested, then the tax bill of the industry would increase around 5 per cent. If all other factors remain constant, this would boost the operating ratio to above 70 per cent and cause a decline of around 4 per cent in profits.

In sum, the prospective moderate increase in costs will probably catch up with the gain in gross revenues before the end of 1940, thereby terminating the uptrend in profits for an indefinite period.

Companies with predominantly industrial loads should continue to show earnings gains, but they will probably conserve cash for property expansion purposes. Those with residential loads or serving industries that will not benefit from war demand may show moderate earnings declines.

Management

More directly important to the utility investor than the actual level of reported earnings are the cash disbursements to security holders and the ability to continue such payments. In this regard, the attitude of management is very important. Utility management is now undoubtedly fearful that the Government may take advantage of emergency conditions to foster government control and public ownership during the next few years. Under these conditions utility companies will bend every effort to meet every demand of the war defense program and to co-operate with the Government in every way possible in order to avoid criticism.

Thus, in addition to the general uncertainty, the industry has a further incentive to husband its cash resources.

In this regard, it is quite likely that utility companies will continue to increase depreciation charges. In a period of uncertainty, management usually welcomes opportunities to keep reported earnings low. Specifically this more conservative attitude means that utility managements will not only hesitate to increase dividends, even though earnings may warrant such action, but may reduce some common dividends that are currently covered by slim margins.

Electric Appliance Sales To TVA Consumers at Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Sales of residential electric appliances by private dealers to consumers of TVA power totaled more than $1,750,000 in April, establishing a new monthly record, J. A. Krug, Chief Power Engineer of the Tennessee Valley Authority, announced.

The April sales brought the total for the first 10 months of the 1940 fiscal year, which ends June 30, to $8,864,000, and forecast a total for the full year at considerably in excess of $10,000,000.

A total of 6,545 electric refrigerators were sold by the appliance dealers in April. Other sales included 1,607 electric ranges, 324 electric water heaters, 127 electric water pumps, 1,800 washing machines, 98 ironing machines, and more than 19,000 miscellaneous appliances.

Rayon Deliveries Set Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rayon yarn deliveries for the first five months this year were the highest on record for a like period in the industry's history, the Rayon Organon reports.

Hearing on Dismantling New York Road Postponed

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge John C. Knox adjourned until Oct. 4 a hearing on a petition by the receiver of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company to dismantle the line.

Mayor Stanley Church of New Rochelle, Chairman of a committee of public officials representing Westchester County Communities through which the line passes, said a reorganization plan would be submitted to the court in October, providing for its operation outside New York City by the Port of New York Authority.

Henry M. Brinkerhoff of the engineering firm of Parsons, Klapp, Brinkerhoff and Douglas, said the firm had completed a survey of the road, that all factual details have been collected and that efforts were being made to work the details into a reorganization plan.

Mr. Church said the results of the survey and the report of his committee will be submitted to the port authority for study late in September and if the plan is feasible, operation of the road by the port authority may begin late this year or early in 1941.

Air Lines in May Make New Record

By the Associated Press

Chicago

May was the all-time record month in revenue passenger miles flown by air lines of the United States, the Air Transport Association of America announced.

The May figure of 90,662,538 miles was 13.49 per cent over the April total of 79,885,146 April was the previous peak month. The increase over May of 1939 was 57.93 per cent.

C. V. Whitney Says U. S. Business Faces Profit-Sacrifices

NEW YORK (AP)—American business faces the necessity of "profit-sacrifices," C. V. Whitney said, if it is to be effective in meeting totalitarian influences in Latin-America.

"The proposed government cartel for western hemispheric economic union to forestall totalitarian trade domination can achieve its intended goal chiefly through the fullest co-operation of American business," the Chairman of Pan American Airways said in a statement.

"The violence of the German war machine's actions against smaller European states and the cynicism and arrogance of the Nazi political attitude toward these states shocked the majority of South American peoples and turned their eyes toward the United States, seeking a way to remove their fears of future Nazi-Fascist domination of themselves, economic or otherwise."

Mr. Whitney said that "even now the pro-Nazi elements in South America although small, are well organized, especially insofar as their control over certain key businesses and co-operative groups are concerned."

He said he had "never seen any reason to believe that Latin-America was wholly pro-German or Italian or Russian or pro-anyone else—other than themselves."

Business as Usual In 1941, Promise Of Chrysler Executive

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP) — A Chrysler Corporation executive gave assurances today that the automobile industry, generally, would pursue a "business as usual" course in the rearmament year of 1941.

"Passenger car output for private use, and commercial cars for American business must be provided today as essentials in the American way of life," Harry G. Moock, Vice-President of the Plymouth division, said in an address prepared for the Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association, meeting in connection with the annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America.

"No realistic appraisal of our national economy today," Mr. Moock continued, "can afford to over look the tremendous difference between the automobile's importance at the beginning of the last war, and our complete dependence on it now. Then it was a luxury. Now it is a vital necessity.

At such a time of national stress, the fact that every sixth wage-earner in the United States today owes his living directly or indirectly to the automobile, gains importance." A great economic structure, he observed, rests upon the automotive and related industries, which constitute one of the chief bulwarks of a nation preparing for defense on a vast scale.

New N. Y. Life Head To Take Post Later

NEW YORK (AP) — Alfred L. Aiken, Chairman of the Board of New York Life Insurance Co., announced the board of directors of that institution had deferred until January 1, 1941, the effective date of the appointment of George L. Harrison to the presidency of the company.

Mr. Harrison, who is now President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was to have become President of the life insurance company on July 1. The effective date of the appointment was postponed, Mr. Aiken said, at the request of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with the concurrence of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, because of the international situation.

ICC Head Urges Regulation Of Forwarding Companies

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Joseph B. Eastman of the Interstate Commerce Commission urged a Senate interstate commerce subcommittee to approve legislation to bring interstate freight forwarding companies under ICC regulation.

He endorsed, as a temporary measure, a bill which would impose on forwarding companies which have assumed the obligations of a common carrier the same duties regarding just, reasonable and non-discriminatory rates as now required of motor common carriers.

Few Blast Furnaces Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Only 37 of the nation's 232 blast furnaces were not in operation at the close of 1939, according to the Iron & Steel Institute, which adds that this was less than at any year-end in the modern history of the industry.

'Banking' Says Nation's Set-Up Is Reassuring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The financial structure as well as the industries of the nation are held ready to do their part in the rearmament program, despite certain "bottlenecks" in the industrial set-up, says an article in the current issue of Banking, official magazine of the American Bankers Association, by William R. Kuhns, its editor.

"All down the line, business is feeling sharply the effects of the change in national defense plans from the talk stage to definite action," the article says. "The sudden speeding up of foreign and domestic purchases has put some industries to a temporary test, but the unused productive capacity of the country is tremendous.

"There are some bottlenecks, of course, notably aviation and shipbuilding, and the machine tool industry needs experienced workers, but in general a close inspection of our industrial set-up is reassuring. The nation's financial and industrial plant is without the slightest doubt able to take care of the additional burden and produce all goods scheduled during the year.

"In general it stands to reason that all industry will feel the impetus of huge rearmament purchases and there will be a considerable increase in opportunities for using bank credit.

"At the moment, it can be estimated that by January, 1941, the capital invested in the aviation industry, including transport lines, will exceed $600,000,000, or double what it is now. A month or two hence, however, this estimate might well be superseded by different figures because the industry is expanding at a very rapid rate.

"The chemical industries are so diversified that no general conclusions are possible as to expansion prospects. We have infinitely greater capacity in all chemical products than in 1914. Plant capacity is now believed adequate for currently expanded needs and there is no immediate capital problem, except in special instances.

"Production of steel can be stepped up to around 90 per cent of capacity without adding to plant capacity, but not much more. There are no new mills needed right now although plans are being made far ahead of the actual expansion because of the large amount of capital required and the fact that it takes several years to get into production.

"Apparently no important plant extensions are scheduled for the moment in the machine-tool industry. Ultimately, and perhaps very soon, some expansion might take place, but the thing needed most of all is a larger supply of skilled workers. Liberalization of the Treasury's depreciation policy for income taxes would be a stimulating factor."

Security Issues Increase Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—The log jam in the new securities market showed signs of breaking this week as a firmer tone in stock and bond prices brought a sharp increase in the sale of new issues.

Public offerings during the week ended June 20, reported by Poor's Publishing Company, totaled $34,748,641 compared with an average of only $6,700,000 a week during the preceding four-week period.

Over 70 per cent of the total represented a demand for new money rather than the refunding of existing debts, but almost all of it was accounted for by municipal issues. New corporate financing remained virtually at a standstill.

Comparison of the week's offerings follows:

	Latest week	Year ago
Municipal	$25,638,641	$14,028,498
Public utility	7,600,000	26,073,000
Railroad	.....	800 000
Industrial	.....	50,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,190,000	.....
Stock	320,000	2,680,000
Total	34,748,641	93,581,498

Telegraph Official

G. B. Saterlee

Appointed Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, effective July 1, to succeed Lewis McKisick, who is retiring after more than 50 years of service. Mr. Saterlee has been assistant to R. B. White, President of the company.

Manufacturers Use Less Copper During April; Stocks Jump

NEW YORK (AP)—Use of copper by manufacturers in May dropped to 67,480 tons from 68,758 in April, according to trade estimates.

The decline surprised many metal men who had studied reports of increased activity in brass mills as a result of foreign business.

Excess supplies of copper in the hands of fabricators jumped to 78,285 at the end of May from 53,008 a month earlier. The sharp increase was explained as due to the fact fabricator sales last month were well below orders placed for refined copper.

May sales of copper products were figured at around 59,500 tons while manufacturers' orders from producers totaled around 83,800 tons, or about 24,300 more than new orders booked.

Stocks of copper in fabricators' hands at the end of May expanded to 298,970 tons from 293,817 at the start of the month.

July Market Demand For Crude Oil Seen Below a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated that the July market demand for domestic crude oil would be 3,628,400 barrels daily or 112,480,000 for the month.

Officials said this was 23,600 barrels a day less than the actual July, 1939, demand and blamed the low figure chiefly on a decline in exports.

Crude exports this July, it said, would total about 3,700,000 barrels or 3,600,000 less than in July last year.

The bureau estimated July domestic motor fuel demand at 54,800,000 barrels or 8.5 per cent more than the previous July. It said motor fuel exports, however, likely would total only 2,000,000 barrels or 1,585,000 less than a year ago.

Swedish Group Gets Control Of Am. Bosch

WASHINGTON, (AP) — A Dutch concern sold its controlling interest in the American Bosch Corporation to Swedish interests a little over a month before the German invasion of the Netherlands, the Securities Commission reported.

The sale of 535,000 shares of $1 par capital stock in the corporation to interests identified with the Stockholm Enskilda Bank was reported by Adminstratiekantoor voor Internationale Belegging, Amsterdam, on April 6.

The Amsterdam company added that eventually the stock would belong to the owners of the Stockholm bank. The Dutch firm retained 2,332 shares.

The deal was included in the SEC's report of April stock transactions by officers, directors and principal stockholders of corporations.

The report also disclosed a gift of 11,360 shares of Carnegie Metal Company $1 par common stock by David R. Demaree of Pittsburgh on April 4. The beneficiary was not shown. Mr. Demaree also gave away 160 shares on April 12, reducing holdings to 1,250 shares.

A. P. de Seversky of New York reported the sale of 28,100 shares of Republic Aviation Corporation $1 par common stock, cutting his holding to 6,229 shares. Eugene E. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., sold 1,700 shares of E. I. du Pont de Nemours $4.50 cumulative preferred stock, and Henry B. du Pont of Wilmington sold 871 shares of General Motors Corporation $5 cumulative preferred.

H. L. Goodspeed of Grand Rapids, Mich., reported the sale of his entire 2,700 shares of American Box Board Company 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. He also sold 100 shares of the $1 par common but retained 5,500 shares. T. A. Wells of Wichita, Kan., sold 2,300 shares of Beech Aircraft Corporation $1 par common.

William H. Coverdale of New York sold 20,000 shares of Seaboard Air Line Railway common, no par value. Walter W. Colpitts of New York reported that Coverdale & Colpitts had sold its entire 1,823 shares of the issue. John M. Schiff of New York bought 1,000 shares of Western Union Telegraph $100 par common.

C. O. Miniger of Toledo, Ohio, reported the sale by Ajax Investment Company of 18,000 shares of Willys Overland Motors $1 par common stock and 4,500 shares of 6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock. Mr. Miniger disclaimed beneficial ownership.

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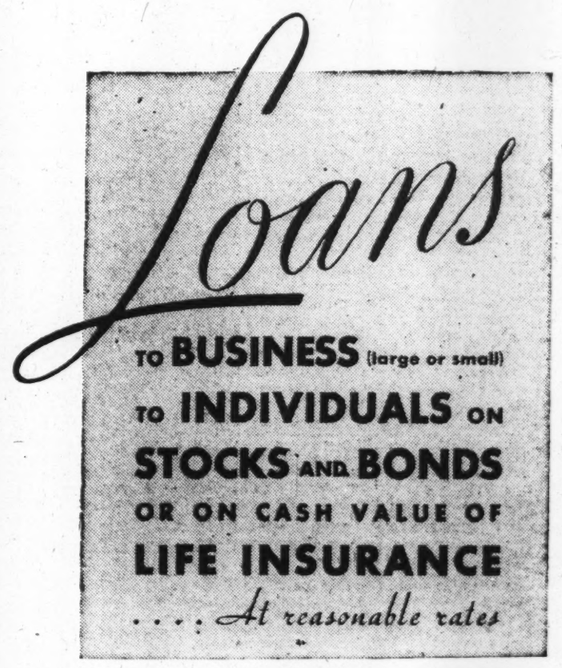
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20



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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 471,990
1940 volume to date 123,850,255
1939 volume to date 105,834,295

Stock Leaders Drop Back 2 To 4 Points

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—A retreat by steels, motors and aircrafts carried the stock market lower today after Prime Minister Churchill berated the French for agreeing to give up their navy to the enemy.

Leaders were behind from two to four points toward the final hour. Transactions were at a rate of about 700,000 shares.

Traders hesitated to make large commitments either way while they sought to determine the exact meaning of Churchill's words. They found some reassurance in the report from Alexandria that at least part of the French fleet was safely there, its colors at half-mast, but they found the outlook gloomy.

On the downside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Motors, Douglas, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Consolidated Edison, North American, American Water Works, Western Union, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, Westinghouse, and Loft. Most of the rails, which earlier had shown plus signs, appeared with fractional declines.

Losers in the curb included Electric Bond & Share, Phoenix Securities, Niagara Hudson Power, Aluminium Ltd., and International Petroleum.

Bonds Remain High

Despite a lack of new rallying power bonds generally remained near the June rally highs today.

German and Italian loans scored sharp gains in the foreign list. South American issues were firmer.

Buyers nibbled at a handful of top-grade utility bonds, but the more volatile secondary rail group tended downward. Changes were measured largely in fractions.

Among the gainers were Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, International Hydro Electric 6s, Texas & Pacific 5s, Western Union 5s of '60, and Shell Union 2½s.

On the minus side were St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s of '75, Illinois Central 4s, Canadian National Railway 4½s, Firestone Tire 3½s, and International Telephone 5s.

U. S. Governments slanted ahead but only a few sales appeared.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Hollinger C&M	5c	..	July 15	June 29
Accumulated				
Ritter Dental Mfg Co Inc 5% cv pf	$1.25	..	June 28	June 28
Security Title Bdg. Inc $7 pfc pf	$1.50	..	July 6	June 25
Sou Bleach'y & Print Wks, Inc 7% pf	$1.75	..	July 1	June 20
Wand, Alexander & James, Ltd 7% 1st pf	$1.75	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Increased				
Natl Centrl Bk of Baltimore (Md)	$2	S	July 1	June 21
Regular				
Ala Fuel & Iron Co	20c	Q	July 1	June 20
Amalgamated Sug Co 5% pf	12½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
American Dairies, Inc. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 21
Attleboro Gas Lt Cp	$2	Q	July 1	June 15
Badger Paint & Hdw Stores, Inc.	50c	Q	July 1	June 25
Chemical Fund, Inc.	7c	..	July 15	June 29
Can Equity Tr Shs	28c	..	June 29	..
Chi & Soy Air L, Inc 7% cum cv pf	17½c	Q	July 1	June 23
Chilicothe Paper Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
City Nat Bk & Tr Co (Columbus, Ohio)	30c	S	June 29	June 20
Colon Dev Co pf	1½%	..		June 29
Com Disc Co (Los An. Calif) 8% pf	20c	Q	July 10	July 1
Do 7% pf	17½c	Q	July 10	July 1
Commonw Trust Co. (Pitts, Pa.)	$1	Q	July 1	June 22
Consol Rend Co.	$1	..	June 27	June 21
Cuneo Press	37½c	..	Aug. 1	July 20
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	Sept. 16	Sept. 2
Craddock-Terry Shoe Cp 5-6% 1st pf	$2.50	S	July 1	June 21
Do 4-6% 2d pf	$2	S	July 1	June 21
Do 3-6% 3d pf	$1.50	S	July 1	June 21
Dean (W E) & Co	20c	Q	July 1	June 25
Do 6% pf	15c	Q	July 1	June 25
Del Trust Co (Wilm. Del)	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 29
Dempster Mill Manuf Co	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 24
Dom T & C pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 12
Dravo Corp 6% pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 21
Essex Tr Co (Lynn, Mass)	$2.50	Q	June 29	June 21
Excelsior Life Ins Co (Toronto, Ont)	$1.20	S	July 2	June 29
Farmers & Mer Nt Bk (Los An, Calif)	$4.50	Q	July 1	June 25
Fidelity Bank (Durham, N C)	75c	Q	July 1	June 29
First Natl Bk (Princeton, N J)	$5	S	July 1	June 25
Frodert G&Malt	20c	..	July 24	July 15
Do pf	30c	..	July 24	July 15
Haughton Elev Co $6 pr pf	$7.50	Q	July 1	June 21
Hawaiian Coml & Sug Co Ltd	50c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Hollinger C & M	5c	..	July 15	June 29
Hotels Statler Co Inc 7% pf	$3.50	S	July 1	June 22
Do 6% pf	75c	S	July 1	June 22
Inglewood Gasoline Co Common ($0.20)	1¼c	..	July 1	June 20
Kawneer Co	10c	..	June 29	June 24
Lawyers Title Ins Corp (Richmond, Va) "A"	$3	S	June 20	June 22
Life Ins Co of Va	75c	Q	July 1	June 21
Louisville, Henderson & St Louis Ry Co	$4	S	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do Co 5% pf	$2.50	S	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Marathon Paper Mills Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Memphis N Gas	15c	..	July 10	July 1
Montreal Tele Co	65c	..	July 15	June 29
Mountain State Power Co 5% pf	62½c	Q	July 20	June 29
Nat Cent Bk Balt	$2	S	July 1	June 21
Nat Money Corp "A"	10c	Q	July 15	July 1
Do $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	July 15	July 1
New Brunswick Tele Co Ltd	12½c	..	July 15	June 29
Ohio Loan & Discount Co	10c	..	July 1	June 29
Do 6% part pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 29
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 29
Oil City Tr Co (Pa)	$10	S	July 1	June 20
Pender Gr (D) "A"	87½c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Perfection St Co	37½c	Q	June 29	June 20
Pitts Cinn Chic & St Louis R R	$2.50	S	July 20	July 10
Pitts Thrift Corp	15c	Q	June 29	June 10
Pittsfield Coal G Co	$1	Q	June 22	June 15
Quart Inc Shrs Inc	20c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
R I Elec Protec Co	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 21
Roos Bros	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
St Jos Stk Yards Co	50c	..	July 1	June 18
San Antonio P S (series 1939) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 15
Secur Inv of St Louis 50c pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 25
Do 5% cnv pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 25
So Ind G&E 4.8% pf	$1.20	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Sou Weaving	$1	..	June 28	June 21
Sports Prod, Inc 20c	Q	July 20	July 10	
Stecher-Traung Lithograph Corp 12½c	..	June 29	June 15	
Steel Co of Canada, Ltd. 43¾c	Q	Aug. 1	July 5	
Super Corp pf Am trust shares C .14 3-5c	..	July 1	....	
Do trust shares D .14 4-5c	..	July 1	June 15	
Taunton Gas Light Co	$1	Q	July 1	June 15
Waterloo Tr & Sav Co (Ont)	$2.50	S	July 2	June 24
West Coast Oil Co pf	$1	Q	July 5	June 27
White RMS 1stpf	$1.75	Q	July 3	July 1
Do 2d pf	$1.25	Q	July 3	July 1
White Villa Groc. Inc 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Wrkmn's Sav Bk & Tr Co (Phila, Pa)	$1	S	June 29	June 24

*Payable in Common Stock

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56½	56	56½	
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	41¼	41	41	+1
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	5	5½	5⅜	5½	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	18½	18	18	+1
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	1	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	15	40⅜	38⅞	39¾	— ⅝
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	18	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	1	⅞	⅞	
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	3	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	8⅝	7¾	7¾	— ½
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	10	10	10	Jun24
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	27	22½	21	21	−1
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	152¾	150	150	−3
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9	Jun20
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	11⅓	11¼	11¼	— ½
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	57	57	57	+ ¼
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	37	27¾	27	27½	— ½
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12	12	12	Jun19
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jun20
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun18
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	44	43¾	44	+ ⅝
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	17	61¼	58½	58⅝	−2⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	5	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ¾
116½	87	Am Can (4)	5	100	98¼	98¼	
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	+ ⅛
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	23¾	22⅝	22¾	−1
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	42	49	40	−2
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	14	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	120	119	120	Jun21
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun19
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	6	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun19
6⅜	3½	Am European	5	3½	3½	3½	Jun17
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	14	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	14½	14	14	+ ¾
28¼	10⅜	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	8	17¼	15½	15½	−1¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	8	4⅜	4	4	— ⅜
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	7	24¼	24	24	
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	17	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jun20
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	52	52	52	+1½
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2	2	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20	20	20	— ¼
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jun20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	13	12⅞	12¼	−1⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	46	46	46	Jun24
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun24
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun21
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95	95	95	Jun19
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	45	4	3½	3½	— ½
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(33⅓k)	5	51	50⅛	51	Jun24
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	5	43¾	39⅞	39⅞	−4¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	13	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	8	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¾
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	60	59¾	59¾	+ ⅝
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	18	37⅛	36¼	36¼	−1
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	128½	128	128	Jun19
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53	53	53	Jun17
33⅜	19⅛	Am Steel F (1½e)	21	24½	22⅝	23	+1¾
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11	11	11	Jun24
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¾
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	−1
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jun18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	10	157½	155¼	155¾	−¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75½	75½	75½	+ ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	8	78	76⅝	77¾	+ ¾
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140	140	140	Jun24
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	94	9⅝	8⅜	8⅜	−1¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	85	85	+3⅜
12	6	Am Woolen	20	9½	8⅞	9	— ½
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	20	42	38¾	39¼	−2¾
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	4	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅝
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	58	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	— ½
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	2	24½	24	24½	Jun24
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	
15⅜	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Jun17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Jun20
75⅜	4	Armour Ill	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	8	40	40	40	−2½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	15	31¾	30½	30½	— ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun21
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	5	5	5	
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	Jun18
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	12	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	50⅛	49½	50⅛	+ ⅛
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	6	12¼	11½	11⅝	— ½
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10	10	10	Jun19
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	4	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jun21
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	32	7½	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun11
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	22	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	18	15⅜	14¾	14⅞	— ¾
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅜	3½	3½	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9⅛	9	9	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10	10	10	
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun21
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	4	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	7	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Jun20
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	108	108	108	Jun24
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun24
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	50	28½	27½	27½	−1⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	2	49½	49½	49½	— ⅝
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ¾
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	95	76⅜	73	73	−3½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	116⅞	116½	116½	−2⅝
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun24
22½	15	Black & Dk(1)	3	18	18	18	Jun24
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	5	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	29	14¾	13½	13½	— ¾
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	22	21⅛	21⅛	−1⅜
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	18	19	18½	19	+ ½
25⅝	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	12	15½	14⅞	15	−1
22¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	Jun24
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	2	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
23⅜	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	7	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
53⅜	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Jun18
13¾	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	7	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	36	20⅜	19½	19½	— ½
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	8	18⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−2⅛
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	19	18	18	— ¾
10½	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
6¾	3	Budd Mfg	12	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	54	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
45⅛	35	Bullard Co (¾e)	7	28¾	28	28	−1
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	24	22¾	22¾	−1¾
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	8	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	5	5	5	5	Jun22
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun24

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	9	18¼	18	18	— ¼
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	10	5¾	5½	5¾	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	2	12½	12¼	12¼	
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	31	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ¾
6⅝	2⅝	Canadian Pacific	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	30¼	30½	30½	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpet (1¾e)	2	28½	27½	27⅝	−1⅜
87	48½	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun24
75	39¼	Case (J I)Co	4	49¼	48	48	−1¼
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	24	47⅞	46	46	−2½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	14	25⅞	24¼	24⅜	−1¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅛	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun18
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	5	27¼	26¼	26⅜	−1⅜
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	19	19	19	Jun22
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	Jun13
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	15	37⅜	36	36½	−1⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	86	86	86	+1¾
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	Jun20
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun24

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Chi & N West pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
12⅝	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun18
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	10¼	9½	9½	— ½
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	32¼	31½	32¼	Jun19
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45	45	45	+4⅝
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun17
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun17
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun18
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	28	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	40	63¾	61⅝	61⅝	+2⅛
14¼	10⅛	City I & F .60e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun20
4½	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun13
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	9	31	30	30	−1
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	6	33	32	32	−1
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	24	29¼	26½	26½	−2
45½	25⅛	Cluett P (1e)	21	33⅞	32	32	−2⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1⅛e)	4	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Jun24
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	+1¼
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	24	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ½
94	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	97½	97½	97½	+3½
35½	16⅛	Collins&A(2¼e)	7	20⅜	20½	20½	−1
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	7	18	18	18	
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	7	18	17¾	18	Jun24
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	85	6⅜	5⅜	5¾	— ¾
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	80	80	80	+4
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¾	4¾	4⅜	Jun18
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17½	16½	16½	+ ¼
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	78¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	6	28½	28	28	— ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	Jun20
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Print Cloth Sales Decline; Prices Firm

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 25—Very moderate sales volume combined with very firm prices featured primary cotton gray goods markets during the past weak.

Sales totals for the week were estimated at not much greater than 10,000,000 yards in the print cloth division, which is about half the week's output from the looms. Mill men pointed out that sales during the previous week had been enough to absorb fully five weeks' loom output, and attached greater significance to the fact that prices held to top notch levels.

Predict Renewed Buying

In one section of the market there was no slump in buying demand and a further improvement in prices, with a very substantial quantity of business put through. That was in the duck division. Strong demand for army duck has featured the gray goods markets for weeks and there was no lessening of the call for this type of fabric during the past week.

Numbered duck were also in active demand and sold in substantial volume for various uses. Tent duck and awning duck received further attention. Prices on army duck were advanced a cent a pound.

Other types of heavy goods were moving moderately well, and at prices equal to the best of the preceding week. Osnaburgs were in demand and sold at firm prices to bag makers. There was also a fair volume of business put through in heavy drills, and some in the 2.85 yard jeans which sold at 8½ cents.

Present Prices Firm

In print cloths there was very evident price firming all along the line. The 39-inch, 4-yard, 80x80s sold repeatedly at 6½ cents, and 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s brought 5¼ cents in moderate quantities. On the 5.35 yard 38½ inch 64x60s there was substantial trading at 4¾ cents. The 38½ inch 6.25 yard 60x48s were moved in volume at 4⅛ cents.

Carded broadcloths saw some active trading, and large sales of 36½-inch, 5-yard, 80x60s were reported at 5⅛ cents. There was persistent bidding for 37-inch, 4.10-yard, 100x60s but mills held firmly for 6½ cents and refused to consider any lower figure.

Wheat, Corn Show Downward Trend

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—The wheat market was easier from start to finish today and showed very little rallying power. Prices extended their loss to as much as 1⅞ cents below previous closing levels. There was a minor rally from the extreme low points of the day just before the close but final prices again dipped lower.

Corn drifted steadily lower throughout the session.

Absence of demand, selling by houses with eastern connections, easiness in securities, favorable weather and crop reports, and uncertainty over the situation abroad were given as reasons for the downward trend.

Eastern Utilities Income

Eastern Utilities Associates reports for the twelve months ended May 31, 1940 consolidated net income of $1,731,513 after all charges, equal to $2.59 a common share. This compares with $1,738,563 for the like period of 1939, equal to $2.84 a common share.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '47-'43	108.12	108.12	108.12
1 3¼s '45-'43	108.16	108.16	108.16
3 3¾s '56-'46	113.18	113.18	113.18
24 4¼s '52-'47	119.14	119.12	119.14
5 2¾s '51-'48	107.24	107.23	107.24
1 3¼s '52-'49	111.19	111.19	111.19
6 2¾s '60-'55	107.12	107.3	107.4
25 2¾s '65-'60	106.1	106.1	106.1

Home Owners Loan

6 2¼s '44-'42	103.19	103.19	103.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	105	105	105
5 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77½	77	77
6 Alleghany cv 5s '49	66½	66½	66½
17 Alleghany 5s '50 st	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
7 Allegh Val 4s '42	105	105	105
3 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	90	90	90
7 Am & Foreign 5s 2030	49⅜	49	49
12 Am T & T 3½s 43			
	106	173-32	106⅜
6 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
11 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108¼	108¼	-08¼
2 Amoskeag 4½s 4½s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	99¾	99¾	99¾
18 Arm Del 4s 55	99⅞	99¾	99¾
2 AT&SF 4s 95	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 AT&SF 4½s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	94	94	94
1 A C Line 4½s 64	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 A C Line 5s 45	61½	61½	61½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32	32	32
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
3 Austin & Nw 5s 41	90½	90½	90½
36 B&O 95 st A	27	25⅞	25⅞
39 B&O 95 st C	29	28½	28½
28 B&O 2000 st D	27	26¼	26¼
15 B&O 98 st F	27	26	26
15 K B & O cv 60 st	11½	11	11
9 B&O 1st 4s 48	67	67	67
3 B&O S W 50 st	42½	42½	42½
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	57	57	57
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	58	58	58
5 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	130	129⅞	129⅞
15 B&O 98 st F	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105	104⅝	104⅞
40 Boston&Me 5s 67	54	53¾	53¾
18 Boston&Me 5s '67 st	50	49	49
13 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	53⅜	53	53⅜
45 Bost&Me 4¾s 61 st	50	50	50
12 Bost&Me 5s 55	56⅞	56	56⅜
10 Bost&Me 5s 55 st	50¼	49¾	49¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Buf Gen E 4½s 61	111	111	111
20 Buf R&P 57 st	36¾	35½	35½
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Can Sou 5s'62	66	66	66
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	76	76	76
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	77½	77½	77½
1 Can Nuat Ry 4½s'51	74	74	74
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	73	73	73
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
11 Can Nor 6½s'46	88½	87¾	88½
10 Can Pac 5s'44	87¾	87½	87¾
4 Can Pac 5s'54	59⅛	58½	59½
5 Can Pac 4½s'60	48½	48½	48½
10 Can Pac 4s perp	39½	39¼	39¼
1 Carriers & Gen 5s'50	92	92	92
1 Celotex 5½'47 ww	73¾	73¾	73¾
11 Cen Pac 5s'60	42	41⅜	41½
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	59	59	59
5 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	12½	12½	12½
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	74	74	74
14 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	98⅝	08⅜	98⅜
3 C & O rfg 3½s'63 F	106	106	106
8 CB&Q gen 4s'58	88	88	88
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96½	96¼	96½
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	93½	93½
9 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	13½	12⅞	12⅞
1 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	13½	13½	13½
1 Chi & Erie 5s'82	92	92	92
2 Chic Gt West 4s'59	26¾	26	26
2 Chic Gt West 4s'59	26⅜	26	26
26 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	5⅛	5	5
29 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
10 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	22½	22½	22½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	8	8	8
5 Chi&NW pmg 4s'87	14½	14½	14½
4 Chi&NW cv 4¼s'49	13¾	13¾	13¾
13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Chi&NW 5s 2037	12	12	12
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	5	5	5
1 CRI&P rfg 4s34	5	5	5
9 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	4½	4⅜	4⅜
2 CTH&SR 5s 60	41¾	41⅝	41⅝
8 Ch2Un Sta 3¾s 63	107.47	107¼	107¼
5 Ch Un Sta 3½ s51	105	105	105
10 Ch&WInd 4s52	90¼	90	90
391 City of NY 3s 80	95⅜	95	95⅛
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	48	47	47
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	82	82	82
13 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	65½	65	65½
3 Col F&I 5s 43	103	103	103
10 Col F&I 5s 70	73½	73½	73½
2 Col & So 4½s 80	25	25	25
2 Columbia G 5s May	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Columbia G 5s 1961	102¼	102	102
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
16 Comwith Edcv 3⅛s 58	121¼	119	119¼
4 Conn R&L4½s 51st	108½	108½	108½
16 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Con Edis 3½s 48	107½	107¼	107¼
20 Con Edis 3¾s 58	108	107¾	107¾
19 Con Oil.cv 3½s 51	105⅜	105	105
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	13	13	13
5 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	109¾	109¾
5 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107	107	107
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108	107⅞	108
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
20 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104¼	103¾	104
36 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	48½	47¾	47¾
20 D&RG 4s '36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 D&RG West 5s '55	1½	1½	1½
5 Det Ed 4½s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Det Ed 4s '65	111½	111½	111½
5 Dow Chem 3s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Dul Missabe3 1½s '62	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
24 Erie rfg 5s '67	11¾	11¼	11¼
47 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¾	11¼	11¼
3 Erie 1st 4s'96	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	19	19	19
15 Fairbnks M&F3½s '48	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	69¾	69¾	69¾
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	102	102	102
5 GrdRap&Ind 4½s '41	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	83¾	83¾	83¾
29 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	101¼	101¼
41 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92¾	92	92
1 Nt Nor 3¾s '67	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 G Bay & W deb B	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	29¾	29¾	29¾
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	40	39¾	40
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	40	40	40
1 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	36¾	36	36
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	46¾	46¾	46¾
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	42¾	41¾	41¾

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	121.21	26.25	21.70
Net change	—2.55	—.46	—.90
Previous close	123.76	25.71	22.60
1940 high	152.80	32.87	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	38½	38½	38½
5 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Inland Stl 3s-61	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
2 Interb R Tr 7s 32	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
2 Interb R Tr rfg 5s66	79¼	79¼	79¼
10 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1	1	1
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	9	9	9
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	48	47½	47½
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	55½	55	55
1 Int Paper 6s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Int T&T 4½s 52	28	27½	27½
13 Int T&T 5s 55	29¾	28½	28½
13 K C South 5s '50	61¾	60¾	61
5 K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
3 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Kresge Found 3s '50	101¼	101	101
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	43½	43½	43½
2 Lac Gas 5s '42	82	82	82
25 L S & M S 3½s '97	85	85	85
1 Leh Val HTermás'54	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Leh ValNY 4½s '40 asd	32	32	32
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	14	14	14
1 Leh Val4½s 2003 asd	12	12	12
37 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12	11¾	11¾
4 Libby McN & L 4s 55	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Ligett & M 5s 51	128½	126½	126½
1 Loews 3½s 46	102	102	102
9 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	91	91	91
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	79	77¾	77¾
4 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
2 McKesson & Rob5½s80	88	88	88
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	110	110	110
11 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
4 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	13¾	13⅛	13⅛
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	22½	22½	22½
25 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1	⅞	⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	16	16	16
19 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	16¼	15¾	16
3 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	16	16	16
3 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	16	15¾	15¾
14 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	1⅞	1¾	1¾
6 Mob & Oh 5s'38	30	30	30
10 Mob & Oh 5s'38 ct	30	30	30
10 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	100¼	100	100
4 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	30	30	30
10 Mount-StT&T 3¾'68	108	108	108
12 Nat Steel 3s 65	103¼	103	103
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107	107	107
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	105	105	105
2 NO Tex &M 5½s54	32	32	32
24 Canada 5s '52	84	83¾	83¾
21 Canada 4s '60	73¼	73	73¼
5 Canada 3¼s '61	66	65½	66
3 Canada 3s '68	64¼	64¼	64¼
4 Canada 3s '67	63⅝	63½	63½
2 Canada 3½s '45	77½	77	77½
2 Canada 4¼s '46	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	12	12	12
6 ChileMtBk6¾s'61asd	10½	10⅜	10⅜
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	12	11½	12
13 ChileMtgBk6s'62asd	10½	10½	10½
2 Chile 8s '61 Feb asd	11½	11½	11½
1 Chile Mtge 6s '57	10½	10½	10½
2 Chilean Mun 7s '40asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	21½	21½	21½
3 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Copenhn 5½s'52	24½	24½	24½
2 Copenhag 4½s'53	23	23	23
1 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	70	70	70
5 Cuba 5½s '45	75	74¾	75
6 Cuba 4½s '77	54¼	54¼	54¼
17 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	62½	62⅜	62½
6 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	62½	62½	62½
42 Third Ave 4s 5s '60	17	16	16
5 Third Ave 4s '60	53½	53½	53½
2 T St L & W 4s '50	56½	56½	56½
13 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113½	113¼	113½
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	93¾	93¼	93¾
9 Unit Drug 5s'53	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Un Stockyds 4¾s'51	84½	84½	84½
9 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Utah P&L 5s'44	101	100⅝	100⅝
1 Va Ir C&C 5s'49	40	40	40
1 Wabash 4s 5s'39	12½	12½	12½
2 Wabash 4½s'78 C	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 Walker H 4½s'45	103¼	103½	103¼
6 Warrn Bros 6s'41	28	28½	28½
2 West Pen P 3½s'66	110	110	110
1 West Shore 4s 2361	43	43	43
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Westn Md 4s 52	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
2 Western Un 5s 51	63¾	63¾	63¾
4 Western Un 5s 60	63¼	62⅝	63¼
1 Western Un 4½s 50	61¼	61¼	61¼
6 Wheel Stl 4½s 66 A	101	101	101
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	103⅛	103	103
3 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 48	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Wis Cen 4s 49	24	23½	23½
5 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	18	18	18
2 Youngst S&T 4s 61	104¾	104½	104½
5 Young S&T cv 4s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Antioquia 7s 43 A	10¼	10	10¼
3 Antioquia 7s 45 B	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 Antioquia 7s 45 C	10¼	10	10¼
5 Antioquia 7s 45 D	10¼	10—	10⅛
1 Antioquia'3d 7s 57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60	60	60
21 Argentine 4½s 48	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝
6 Australia 5s 55	42	41⅛	41½
2 Australia 5s 57	40¾	40½	40½
5 Australia 4½s 56	37¼	36	36

Foreign Bonds

15 Belgium 6½s '49	55	55	55
3 Brazil 8s '41	13½	13½	13½
1 Brazil 6½s '26-57	11½	11½	11½
5 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11¼	11¼	11¾
3 Brisbane 6s '50	43	43	43
4 Buen A 4½s '77	41½	41½	41½
24 Canada 5s '52	84	83¾	83¾
21 Canada 4s '60	73¼	73	73¼
5 Canada 3¼s '61	66	65½	66
3 Canada 3s '68	64¼	64¼	64¼
4 Canada 3s '67	63⅜	63½	63½
2 Canada 3½s '45	77½	77	77½
2 Canada 4¼s '46	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	12	12	12
6 ChileMtBk6¾s'61asd	10½	10⅜	10⅜
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	12	11½	12
13 ChileMtgBk6s'62asd	10½	10½	10½
2 Chile 8s '61 Feb asd	11½	11½	11½
1 Chile Mtge 6s '57	10½	10½	10½
2 Chilean Mun 7s '40asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	21½	21½	21½
3 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Copenhn 5½s'52	24½	24½	24½
2 Copenhag 4½s'53	23	23	23
1 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	70	70	70
5 Cuba 5½s '45	75	74¾	75
6 Cuba 4½s '77	54¼	54¼	54¼
17 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	62½	62⅜	62½
6 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	62½	62½	62½
42 Third Ave 4s 5s '60	17	16	16
5 Third Ave 4s '60	53½	53½	53½
2 T St L & W 4s '50	56½	56½	56½
13 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113½	113¼	113½
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	93¾	93¼	93¾
9 Unit Drug 5s'53	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Un Stockyds 4¾s'51	84½	84½	84½
9 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Utah P&L 5s'44	101	100⅝	100⅝
1 Va Ir C&C 5s'49	40	40	40
1 Wabash 4s 5s'39	12½	12½	12½
2 Wabash 4½s'78 C	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 Walker H 4½s'45	103¼	103½	103¼
6 Warrn Bros 6s'41	28	28½	28½
2 West Pen P 3½s'66	110	110	110
1 West Shore 4s 2361	43	43	43
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Westn Md 4s 52	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
2 Western Un 5s 51	63¾	63¾	63¾
4 Western Un 5s 60	63¼	62⅝	63¼
1 Western Un 4½s 50	61¼	61¼	61¼
6 Wheel Stl 4½s 66 A	101	101	101
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	103⅛	103	103
3 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 48	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Wis Cen 4s 49	24	23½	23½
5 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	18	18	18
2 Youngst S&T 4s 61	104¾	104½	104½
5 Young S&T cv 4s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Antioquia 7s 43 A	10¼	10	10¼
3 Antioquia 7s 45 B	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 Antioquia 7s 45 C	10¼	10	10¼
5 Antioquia 7s 45 D	10¼	10—	10⅛
1 Antioquia'3d 7s 57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60	60	60
21 Argentine 4½s 48	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝
6 Australia 5s 55	42	41⅛	41½
2 Australia 5s 57	40¾	40½	40½
5 Australia 4½s 56	37¼	36	36

Boston Stocks

June 25

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev Close
.75	Bos & Albany	81	80¼	80¼	80¼
.800	Bos Edison	130	129¼	129½	129½
5.00	Bos Elevated	40½	40¼	40½	41
..	B&M pr pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
..	B&M st A of	2	2	2	1¾
..	B&M st D of	2½	2½	2½	2
..	Conver Range	4	4	4	4½
..	F G&F pf	17	17	17	17¼
..	East Mass A	1½	1½	1½	1½
1.00b	Employers Gr	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
1.25	First Nat Sts	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
..	Mergenthaler	14½	14½	14½	14½
1.75a	NE Tel&Tel	111½	111	111	111
..	North Butte	50c	47c	47c	51c
80a	Torrington	25¼	24¾	24⅝	25
2.50b	Unit Sh M	61	60¼	60¼	61

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940. no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Pound and Canadian Dollar Are Firmer

NEW YORK (AP)—Free sterling started upward today in continuance of the week-end rally broken by Monday's setback.

The English unit gained 1 cent in relation to the dollar. The Cnadian dollar added ¼ cent at 81 U. S. cents. The Swiss franc lost .03 of a cent.

Buying appeared influenced by London cables indicating merchandise contracted for prior to June 8 could be paid for with free sterling instead of the official pound. Official sterling is about 30 cents higher per pound than free.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Buys Plaskon Co.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 25 (AP)—Purchase of a controlling interest in the Plakson Co., Inc., by Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. was announced today. The purchase price was not divulged.

The Plaskon Company, with plants in Toledo and Grasselli, N. J., produces urea-formaldehyde compositions used in plastic products.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London (AP)—The stock market steadied late today after new losses at the start of trade. Business was curtailed while the "city" waited for the Prime Minister's statement which came after the close.

Gilt-edged issues closed about ¼ point above the day's lows but were close to minimum levels. Many industrial leaders managed to end with small gains. Declines in domestic rails extended to as much as 1½ points. Kaffirs and mining shares slipped a notch. Japanese bonds declined in the foreign market.

Liverpool: Cotton futures declined 6 to 10 points today under July liquidation, hedging and Bombay offerings.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, June 25

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$ 4[illegible]	$ [illegible]	$4.2397
Cables	3.71	3.72½	4.2397
France—franc	††	††	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'ld—franc	.2258	.2264	.4
Italy—lira	.0503x	.0505x	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	.5
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2388	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1745x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0368x	.0368x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2180	.2210	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1587	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3850	.3800	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2312	.2350	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0610	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4350	.4425	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8075	.8125	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2025x	.2025x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.0228883 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Mexico Market for U. S. Paints

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Although Mexico produces various types of paints, substantial quantities of special grades both in small containers and in bulk are imported, according to a Commerce Department report from the American Commercial attaché. Continued construction activity in 1939 resulted in imports advancing 40 per cent in value to $179,500 from $127,660 during the preceding year. The value of imports from the United States during these periods increased from $107,000 to $160,000.

Senate Extends Wool Probe

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate extended the life of the special Senate committee investigating the production, transporting and marketing of wool through the next regular session of Congress.

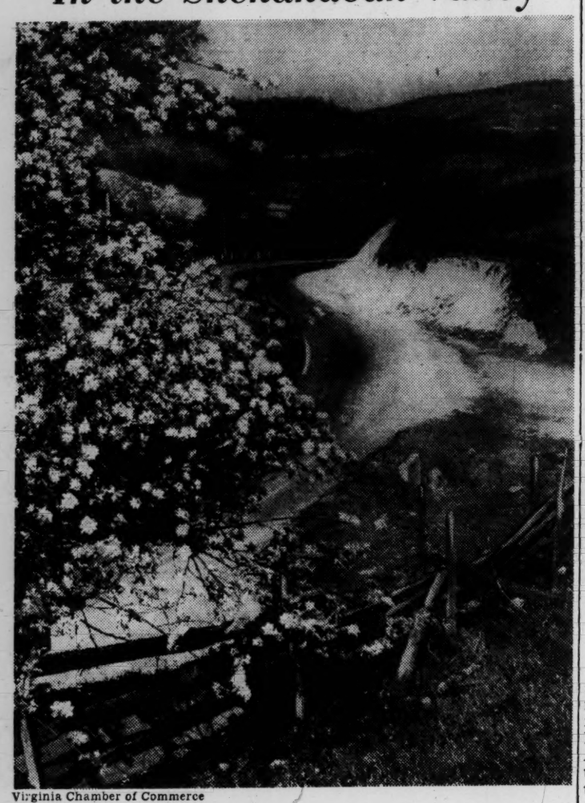
Closing Prices

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (1¼e)	8½	8½	8½
1100	Air Investors	2⅛	2	2
40	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	100	98½	100
20	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	80	87⅞	87⅞
1100	Alum Co Am (2e)	162	1873⅛	1573⅝
100	Alum Ind (.15e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
280	Alum Ltd (3e)	56	54½	54½
20	Am Book (4)	37½	37½	37½
100	Am Box Board	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
25	Am C P&LA (3h)	30	30	30
800	Am Cit P&LB	1⅛	⅞	⅞
3700	Am Cyan B (.60)	32⅜	31⅛	31⅛
200	Am Exp Lines (1⅜e)	9¾	9½	9½
300	Am Gas &

In the Shenandoah Valley



Virginia Chamber of Commerce

A Rural Virginia Scene

Here U. S. 11 is a charming and winding road through a picturesque and fertile valley.

Shenandoah National Park Increases Camp Facilities

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Additional camping and recreational facilities have been provided for the vacationist visiting Shenandoah National Park this summer. Lodges, cabins, dining conveniences are now located at several points in the park, operated by a concessionaire working under a long-term contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Skyland, a mountaintop development 3,800 feet above sea level, is the center of these facilities and it is here that horses may be rented for rides along the miles of trails which branch out from this point.

Of primary appeal to the motorist is the famous Skyline Drive, a broad, smooth, paved highway which runs the length of the park from Front Royal on the north to near Waynesboro on the south, a distance of about 100 miles. At the southern end, the drive will connect with the Blue Ridge Parkway, a scenic connecting road (now under construction) between Shenandoah National Park and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee.

A short distance from the Park is the Shenandoah Valley with its vast areas of startling beauty. Natural Bridge near Lexington; the historic shrines of Lexington and Staunton, and the several caverns of limestone formations make a tour of the Valley an interesting part of a trip to the great national park.

Passport Regulations

The passport question seems to get more and more confusing to many American vacationists, but it all boils down to this so far as Canada is concerned. Americans will not need passports in entering or leaving Canada. Canadians, however, after July 1, will be required to obtain passports to enter the United States. From Cuba comes word that all visitors entering Cuba will be required to have passports.

Inland Water Cruises

An extensive series of cruises and tours through Canada's Inland Waterways and the scenic regions of the Great Lakes, are to be featured as weekly summer excursions by the American Express Travel Service in co-operation with the Canada Steamship Lines. The cruises will be divided into four regional districts and will include a Saguenay de luxe tour, a Frontier Tour and Cruise, a Great Lakes Cruise and Tour, with the Steamship Lines' famous Richelieu Cruise. To serve all sections of the country, the cruise-tours will be operated each Saturday from such central points as from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati-Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and from Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Art Exhibition

An exhibition of paintings and prints by 29 contemporary artists, is one of the summer attractions at the Bethel Inn, Bethel, Maine, and will continue until Oct. 1. Andrew Winter's "Four Above Zero," "Northern Islands" by Ernest Townsend, and "Book of Tibet" by George Recca are among the 47 paintings.

Georgian Bay Line

The regular summer cruise season of the Georgian Bay Line starts from Buffalo, Saturday, June 29, when the S. S. Alabama will leave on its first seven-day round-trip to Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Isle Royale, and Duluth. The most interesting place to be visited on this weekly sailing is Isle Royale—the largest island in the United States—which will be dedicated this summer by the United States Department of the Interior as America's 27th national park. No roads will be built and no automobiles allowed on this island.

Women Active at Convention

Continued from Page 1

scientific research, carried out by the Executive Department."

Mrs. James W. Morrisson of Groton, Conn., spoke for the League before the Resolutions Committee. An active Republican as well as a former League Vice-President, Mrs. Morrisson seconded the presidential nomination of Herbert Hoover at the 1928 Republican convention.

The League also has its National President, Miss Marguerite Wells, of Minneapolis, Minn., here and Monday three Rhode Island members arrived by private plane to lobby for the League's planks. Mrs. M. G. Chase, of Providence, R. I., piloted the other two—Mrs. Henry F. Lippitt, an aunt of presidential aspirant Robert A. Taft, and Mrs. G. P. Metcalf, whose family is connected with the Providence Journal.

The Business and Professional Women are basing hope for the success of their plank, guaranteeing the right of women to work, on the fact that it was presented to the resolutions Committee by Miss Jane H. Todd, New York Assembly-woman and delegate-at-large. Federation spokesmen explained that while a guarantee of the right to work might seem unnecessary in a democracy, since the beginning of 1939, bills have been introduced into 26 state legislatures which would deny to a minority group—married women—their right to work. "Once the justice of sending by law anybody 'back to the home or anywhere else against his or her will is admitted, the foundations of democracy are undermined," they argue.

Miss Dorothy Detzer, disciple of Jane Addams, is attending her fourth Republican Convention as spokesman for the Women's International League. An out-and-out Pacifist, Miss Detzer is urging the Platform Committee to oppose military conscription, to limit the application of the Monroe Doctrine on the southward to the Caribbean and to take drastic steps to aid the millions of European war refugees.

The National Woman's Party has a large delegation here pressing for inclusion of a declaration in favor of their equal rights amendment to the constitution, giving women equal rights with men in all walks of life.

Four Active in Session

Four feminine delegates took part in the Convention opening. First woman to take the floor was Mrs. Frank M. Warner, a delegate from Vergennes, Vt., who moved that the reading of the official call of the Convention be dispensed with. To Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, a delegate-at-large from Ohio and daughter of former President Theodore Roosevelt, went the honor of presenting a resolution authorizing a Committee on Permanent Organization. Mrs. George Spear, delegate from Duluth, Minn., presented a similar resolution for the Committee on Rules and Miss Jane Todd, of New York moved for the official appointment of the Rules or Platform Committee.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, whose bright red sailor was a bright spot in the convention picture, was the first of the Republican Congresswomen to arrive. The other three, Miss Jessie Sumner, of Illinois, Mrs. Chester Bolton of Ohio, and the recently-elected Mrs. Clyde Smith of Maine, have also taken their places as convention guests.

The candidates' wives present—Mrs. Robert A. Taft, Mrs. Wendell Willkie, Mrs. Frank Gannett, and Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg—put in a busy day smiling for photographers, meeting delegations without end, and attempting to keep half a dozen luncheon and dinner dates at the same time. Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Katharine Kennedy Brown, Ohio National Committeewoman, and Miss Margaret Baker, chief of the Taft women's division, assisted Mrs. Taft in receiving at a huge public reception at the Taft headquarters in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

Trade Control Looms for U. S.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—It is doubtful if even yet the American people understand the probable economic changes likely to grow out of the European war, whether the United States enters it or not.

It is natural to assume that after the armistice, let whoever win, conditions will revert to the old days. So far as international trade goes, this is hardly likely. More than ever such trade is likely to become inter-governmental trade. And if Germany wins, it would appear that the system of independent nations in Europe will be abolished in fact, if not in form.

With a unified and conquered Europe the post-war world may contain four major economic empires. The possibilities of the situation are explored in a thoughtful report of the Committee on Economic Defense, just published here, prepared by a list of economists and publicists, with a foreword by Prof. Charles A. Beard. These four groups, with their inhabitants would be:

Europe	400,000,000
China-Japan	400,000,000
U. S. S. A.	200,000,000
U. S. A. and Canada	150,000,000

America Has Edge

These groups may engage in a struggle to determine the economic alignment of South America, Africa, parts of Asia, and the Pacific Islands. In this struggle America has one advantage. As the war ends the bargaining position of the Western Hemisphere countries, if properly organized and effectively combined, will unquestionably be the greatest in the world.

It is under these circumstances that the Administration already has undertaken to approach the 20 other New World nations while there is still time. For if Germany wins the European war, as the manifesto of the Committee on Economic Defense Declares:

"The foreign trade of 400,000,000 people will be controlled and centralized in one government, and can be brought to bear with deadly accuracy upon any foreign nation that might venture to oppose Germany's policies."

Last March the Army and Navy Munitions Board listed some 29 materials which it considers essential to national defense. Of these, 14 are called "strategic" because in war the nation must depend for them largely on sources outside the United States. The other 15 materials could, in wartime, be largely obtained inside the country. Now it turns out that all of the 14 strategic materials or substitutes are either obtainable or can be developed within the Western Hemisphere. It thus becomes the first element of precaution in national defense to develop these new sources within regions which can be defended.

Co-operation Necessary

As the Committee puts it: "All considerations of our own safety require us to obtain the willing and enthusiastic co-operation of South America in Hemisphere defense at whatever cost."

It is under these circumstances that the proposal for a Pan-American Trading Council, or cartel, to take up and dispose as a single trading unit of Western Hemisphere surplus goods is being backed by the Administration. Without it, the totalitarian countries, acting as a gigantic state monopoly could use local price-cutting to divide and rule the Hemisphere.

The difficulty here is going to be largely the difficulty in overcoming the tradition of individual American action regardless of social considerations. Businessmen visiting Washington already are quoted as saying: "If Germany wins there will be a lot of big orders coming over."

Unless the Government is prepared to take action of a strength and comprehensiveness unprecedented in past history, these orders probably will be filled without regard to their effect on American security as a whole.

It is to this prospect that the report of the Committee on Economic Defense points. In dealing with a totalitarian monopoly the only safety for individuals or nations is in group action. Germany already has adopted as standard practice in many countries the boycott of firms employing individuals who are unacceptable to it. Boycott, pressure, blackmail, are the processes which a totalitarian-dominated trade group containing 400,000,000 people may be expected to follow.

Government Control

To protect the national interest, as the Committee says, "a rigid system of Government control over foreign trade would have to be instituted at once, and exports swapped for imports only when the net result is gainful to the country as a whole."

There is a lack of realism in approaching the possible problem. One candidate for the presidency has been urging help to the democracies and unity at home, but at the same time declaring that the Government must turn industry loose and not move to regulate economy. The public, he declares, should cease to look to the Government to save it. This may refer merely to domestic problems, but certainly in the international field the prospect—grim though it may be—points to Government action.

The Committee on Economic Defense has prepared a thought-provoking brochure and a good many will agree with Professor Beard that "its details may be criticized but its central policy cannot be challenged."

'Big Parade' Awaits Its Leader

Continued from Page 1

dress. He drew up the full indictment with which the Republicans will appeal their cause to the electorate in the coming months.

Two speeches made it clear that the Republican Party will repeatedly level these accusations against the Roosevelt record:

1. A seven-year drift toward one-man government, carrying America and Americans toward a governmental absolutism at home and abroad.

2. A seven-year record of such profligate and unproductive spending that it brought the country near to national bankruptcy and that has wasted rich resources—and now that vast funds are needed to finance vital defense the people are faced with a staggering deficit and must accept the burden of staggering taxes.

On this point Mr. Martin said candidly that adequate defense will mean taxes which will reach painfully into every household, but contended that many of these taxes would not be necessary now were it not for "the fact that the Administration has failed in the last few years in its responsibility to protect the savings and substance of the American people."

3. The New Deal will be most criticized not for bad intentions but for unfulfilled intentions, not for having wrong objectives but for failing to reach any of them.

What does the Nation find after seven years of spending and promising, Mr. Martin asked the Convention, and then he answered:

"The depression continues. The demands for relief are greater than ever before. Millions are still without jobs. The public treasury is empty, the debt limit of $45,000,000,000 will soon be passed. Enormous taxes are in the offing."

4. The President will be accused of pushing the United States toward war without even adequately preparing the United States for war.

Defense Lack Emphasized

The two speeches pointedly came together on this issue as it did on other lines of attack.

"There is much reason to believe," said Mr. Martin, "that we may yet wake up to find we have been pushed into war."

"For too long a time," said Mr. Stassen, "our leaders have strutted down the avenues of the world jauntily knocking chips off shoulders without even preparing to raise our arms in self-defense. For too long a time our foreign policy has been one of a big noise and a little stick, and even that little stick 'on order.' We need again a calm, resolute voice and a big stick."

Like his co-orator, Governor Stassen declared that the Roosevelt Administration must be held responsible for unemployment, unpreparedness, indebtedness, and depression.

At the same time the Republican keynoter gave solemn assurance that the Republican Party will give the Administration the fullest possible nonpartisan support on every emergency measure, but he contended that nonpartisan support of the "now President" and the "now Senators and Representatives" should not be confused with the "duty of deciding quietly and calmly who shall exercise the leadership of this Nation during the next four years of its existence."

Governor Stassen invited the Convention to assure the Nation that the Republican Party would "advance with a decisive and determined step upon four major fronts: the front of national preparedness, the front of fifth column defense, the front of domestic welware, the front of governmental effectiveness and integrity."

Just as the Minnesotan charged the President with deceiving the people by lumping military defense "on hand" with military defense "on order," he asserted that notwithstanding the "scattering of billions of our substance to the winds," jobs for industry and parity for agriculture are still not "on hand" but "on order."

It was the Governor's contention that the most effective defense against Fascism, Communism, and Naziism, whose sympathizers he said should be kept off the public payrolls, was "a sound and progressive advance, fair and friendly to labor, which would open new opportunities, correct maladjustments in our social and economic structure, and take away the grounds upon which these fifth columnists seek to flourish."

Opposing the President's recent proposal for a compulsory military and noncombatant training service for young people, Governor Stassen said that when more men are needed for the armed forces, they should be secured in accordance with the program of the Army and Navy officials and that this task should not be turned over to New Deal social experimenters. He received long applause when he added: "The President said these camps would teach discipline and keep these young people away from foreign isms. I would much rather trust our churches, our schools, and our homes to teach discipline than I would a compulsory training camp."

Mr. Martin, too, emphasized the role of religion in coping with the great emergency which faces the Nation.

"In this hour of national need," he said, "this hour of crisis and decision, the devotion of the consecrated spiritual forces of America alone can answer the compelling challenge which confronts us."

Film Field Entered By Trades-Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The powerful trades-union movement is entering the movie business here, to add the film to its armory of propaganda weapons.

A Workers' Film Association has been formed, backed by the united strength of the Labor Party, the Trades Union Congress, and the Co-operative Union. This Association is to produce movies showing the significance of the trade-union movement in industrial development.

One of the first productions is "The Builders," the story of the rise of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers. This film opens with a sketch of the importance of the building to mankind and goes on, in pictorial sequence, to show the daily work of the mason and bricklayer and the manner in which trade-unionism thrusts itself into that work. The historical struggles of the U. B. T. W. are portrayed and a glimpse given of the machinery of the union at the present day.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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LINDENHURST, LONG ISLAND, Merrick Rd.—Waterfront home, 6 rooms, spacious grounds, 2-car garage, sundeck, boat dock, tennis and handball courts, bathing, fishing. Owner, Goldberg, 10 W. 96th St., N. Y. C. Riverside 9-4323.

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A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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SCARBOROUGH—Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in bedrooms; 1 minute sea. MAUGHAN, 37, North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or apartments; close to Sea, Parks, Bathing Pool. Miss Dodsworth, 102 North Marine Road.

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A happy, comfortable home awaits you at 69, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds 6.

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46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor), 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on reuest.
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QUIET COMFORTABLE
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CENTRAL RUNNING WATER
HEATING IN BEDROOMS
Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

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Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors Mr. and Mrs. SLOUGH.

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The peace of a beautiful environment

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Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

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SCOTLAND

DUNFRUIN PRIVATE HOTEL, Clyde Street, Kirn—Small, comfortable hotel, near pier; pleasant garden; all modern conveniences; garage. Phone Dunoon 182. CLARKSON.

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IS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS OAKROOM CAFE
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SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
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WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — *buy*
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
13, Clifton St., Blackpool
26, Bradshawgate, Bolton

BOLTON

H. & S. SENIOR
SPECIALISTS in HAND TAILORED
Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen
39 BRADSHAWGATE Phone 3558
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice.
Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

82 BRANCHES
Fresh from the Factory
KENDALL
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all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
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Specialist in Fitting
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H. A. ROBERTS
WESTGATE
OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAYS

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Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics;
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Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

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For Every Variety of Decorations and Painting
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Mowers from 18/9; Rollers from 18/6; Swing Hammocks from 79/6; Tub Chairs from 6/6; Shelters from 15/11; Spades, Forks and All Garden Tools and Furniture at
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Functions of Every Description
Estimates given. Write or phone the Manager—Edward S. Wilson
The Oldest and the Most Modern Restaurant in Carlisle

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Best Class Bespoke Work Moderate Charges

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ENGLAND

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Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice.

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Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers,
Bedsteads, Bedding,
Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

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for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
4, Parker Street, Liverpool
21, Bridge Street Row, Chester
76, Mostyn Street, Llandudno.

SLOAN LTD.
42-50 Bold Street
SPRING MODELS
RODEX COATS
in Gorslan Tweed

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

HINDLE'S
(Arthur Pointon)
FINE CUT GLASS
and CHINA
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Tel. 226

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"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

KENDALS
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KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
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Manchester 21
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B. ALEXANDER & SON
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Manchester 19
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

CHARLES COOK
Moult House, Moult Street
MANCHESTER 2.
Military and Mufti Specialist
We carry a large stock of pre-war cloths.
Tel. No. BLAckfriars 5528

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

MANSFIELD

LONGFORD DAIRY
Town Hall Buildings
High Class Dairy Products
We stock
CREAMOLA
FOOD PRODUCTS

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SUMMER CLOTHES
that are Gay and Cheerful have a tonic effect.
The showrooms at
JOHN MOSES
are full of the most charming creations, and so very reasonable, too.

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West Road (Top of Denton Bank)
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Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
Call here for PETROL, OIL, ETC.
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No Extra Charges
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Agents for LIBERTY'S
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"KILPINS"
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Specialists in Grates and Mantels
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Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
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19, Jameson Street, Hull.

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26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade
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Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

ENGLAND

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It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
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See the
Furnishing Galleries
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for Spring Cleaning
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Phone Sto. 4227 and 4228
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MIDDLE HILLGATE, STOCKPORT
The Firm that Really Live. up to the Name of
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
Specialists in Fitted Carpets, Curtains, and Pelmets.
Branches at Hyde, Stalybridge and Mossley
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The Steam Laundry (Wakefield) Ltd.
Will call for your Washing or Dry Cleaning
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Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
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Coal, Coke and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates
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Furs at Summer Prices
Attractive New Designs
Coats, Wraps and Stoles in
SABLE OCELOT
ERMINE SQUIRREL
FOX MOLE
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Suggestions and Estimates for all kinds of Remodelling and Renovating given free.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow Tel. Douglas 2389

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Plain carpets, specially made for abroad cancelled owing to shipping difficulties, offered at
25% LESS THAN TODAY'S PRICES
Examples:
Fawn, Green, Blue, Rose, Rust, Brown
9 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. £7.10.- for £5.12.6
12ft. x 9 ft. £12 for £8.19.6
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36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
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RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr
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Tile, Stone and Brick
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Install Modern Fireplaces and Save Coal
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
FIREPLACE SHOWROOMS
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Apply for Catalogues. Tel. Douglas 0405

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

Permanent Waving Setting Trimming Beauty Culture, etc.
Personal Attention
Margaret A. Taylor
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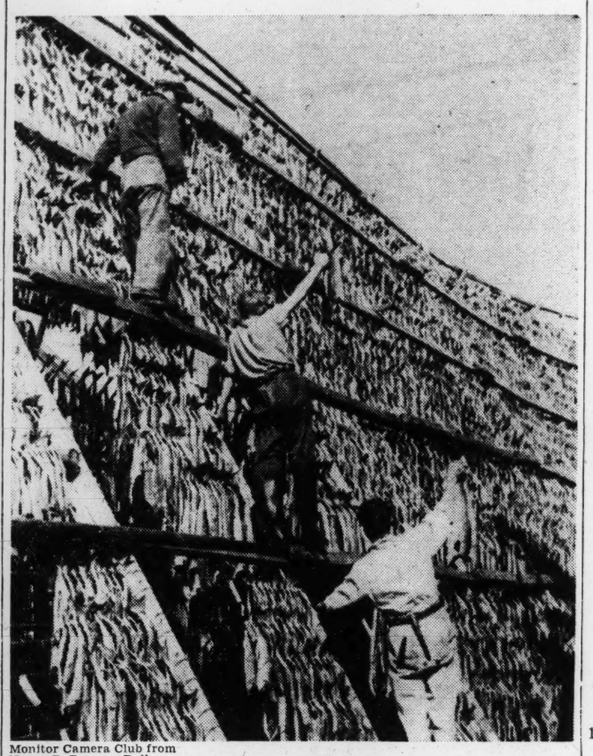
HELENSBURGH

Tailoring and Valeting
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh
Tel. 95
Alterations—Repairs
Cleaning of every kind

Daily Features Page



Monitor Camera Club from Nancy R. Ranson, Dallas

Codfish Drying Racks

A common sight at Hammerfest, and other Norwegian villages and seaports, where fishing is the chief industry

In Lighter Vein

Must Be Planned

The editor of our Department of Understatement has referred the following matter to us, as deserving of greater prominence than he can give it. Rule 12h in the Pennsylvania Railroad's book of rules for trainmen reads, "When a train has one engine, signals to the engineman must be given according to the way the engine is headed. When a train has more than one engine and they are headed in opposite directions, the conductor must have a proper understanding with his crew."—New Yorker.

Drawing the Line

Brown had been invited to dine at a big hotel, and as his financial position was not very great he looked glum when, at his departure, a string of servants waylaid him.

"Well," he thought, "I suppose I must submit to the inevitable—and pay."

"Sir," said one, "your overcoat." Brown put on his overcoat and gave the man sixpence.

"Your umbrella and hat, sir," said another, and he surrendered a second sixpence.

"Sir, your gloves."

This was too much for Brown, and, exasperated, he exclaimed: "You may keep them; they're not worth it!"—Tit-Bits.

Driven From Home

As the big car passed through the village the visitor saw a man sitting on top of a pile of furniture, looking very disconsolate.

The visitor stopped his car and leaned out.

"I'm sorry for you, my poor man," he said, "having no roof over your head; perhaps this will help you," when he pressed a note into the man's hand.

"Thank 'ee," said the man. "Very kind of you, Oi'm sure."

"I hope things will be better for you soon," said the other.

"Oi'll be quite all right when she's finished," replied the man, pointing his hand in the direction of a cottage door.

"Who's she?"

"Why, my wife; she be whitewashing the place."—New Zealand Railways.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be thou strong therefore, and shew thyself a man; and keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, to keep his statutes, and his commandments, and his judgments, and his testimonies.—I KINGS 2:2, 3.

Where Would You Find—

1. A ratel?
2. The capital of California?
3. The Schoodic Lakes?
4. The nation whose flag bears three white stars within a white crescent on a green field?
5. The schoolhouse of "Mary had a little lamb" fame?
6. Yokohama?
7. The Ambassador Bridge?
8. The Pillars of Hercules?
9. Calexico and Mexicali?
10. Gotland?

(Answers appear on this page.)

The Qualifications

Virtue, honesty, uprightness are the qualities that are required in a candidate, not fluency of language, nor knowledge of arts.—Cicero.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Mackintosh Got Its Name?

A mackintosh is a waterproof outer garment or raincoat made from two layers of cloth with a layer of rubber between. The story behind the name goes back to the year 1818.

In that year a young man (not yet twenty) named James Syme of Edinburgh made the discovery that coal-tar naphtha would dissolve dried gum rubber, and that thin sheets of dissolved rubber between two pieces of cloth would make a waterproof fabric.

Syme's process was patented in 1823 by Charles Mackintosh, also of Edinburgh. The method employed by Mackintosh for making waterproof fabrics included spreading layer after layer of dissolved pure Para rubber on cloth. These layers were so thin that 12 coatings built up a total sheet of rubber only slightly more than one hundredth of an inch thick Another piece of cloth was then laid on the rubber-coated fabric and the cloths pressed together between rollers at heavy pressure. To avoid leaks through needle holes, garments made from this material were not sewed but the pieces fastened together at the edges with rubber cement.

Catching the public fancy, "mackintoshes" zoomed to quick popularity. Besides finding a ready sale in England, quantities were shipped to America. The boom, however, was rather short-lived: Wearers, particularly in America, soon discovered that on hot days the rubber melted and became annoyingly adhesive, while during a brisk cold snap the rubber became as stiff as a board and nearly as brittle as glass.

Mackintosh tried, by adding Fuller's earth and other substances, to make the rubber less sticky, but it was not until the process of vulcanizing was invented that thoroughly satisfactory results were obtained with waterproofing cloth with dissolved rubber.

The rubber in all mackintoshes is now vulcanized, with the result that it does not become sticky or tacky in hot weather nor does it become hard and brittle when chilled.

The layers of pure dissolved rubber between the two fabrics in the mackintosh are so thin that the total thickness of twelve layers is only 1/96 of an inch.

The manufacture of waterproof fabric by Mackintosh is regarded by many as the beginning of the modern rubber goods industry, and such fabrics and garments have ever since been known by his name. —W. P. Keasbey

Spinach, Etc.

Americans are eating more vegetables, since supplies now come via refrigerator cars from many areas and during longer seasons.

Wide World Photo

Residents of the Smallest Town in the U. S.

Dellview, N. C., the smallest incorporated community, has a population of eight people. All are members of the families of Tom and Henry Dellinger. As can be observed by the photograph all the inhabitants of the town can gather around one table for dinner. The eighth resident, Gladys Dellinger, was absent at college.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friendly Rivalry

(Los Angeles Times)

Anaheim, Calif.

When Henry Adams and Frank N. Gibbs were told 19 years ago that "regular attendance at meetings is a first duty of a Kiwanian" they took the admonition seriously. That was when the Anaheim Kiwanis Club was first formed and Adams was its president.

For almost two decades they carried on the marathon against time. If for some reason they were prevented from attending their own club they often drove to distant cities to make up attendance. Throughout the period there was a friendly rivalry that continued even after they had merged their two lumber yards under Gibbs' name.

Recently events developed which made it impossible for Adams to attend. The marathon was over, so far as he was concerned. Gibbs certainly was the winner, it appeared.

Gibbs suddenly decided a race is no fun without competition. When he found that Adams could not attend he discovered that "unavoidable business" would make it impossible for him to continue his own perfect attendance record.

The race was over, a dead heat.

D. of C. Origin

The District of Columbia was established under the authority and direction of acts of Congress approved July 16, 1790.

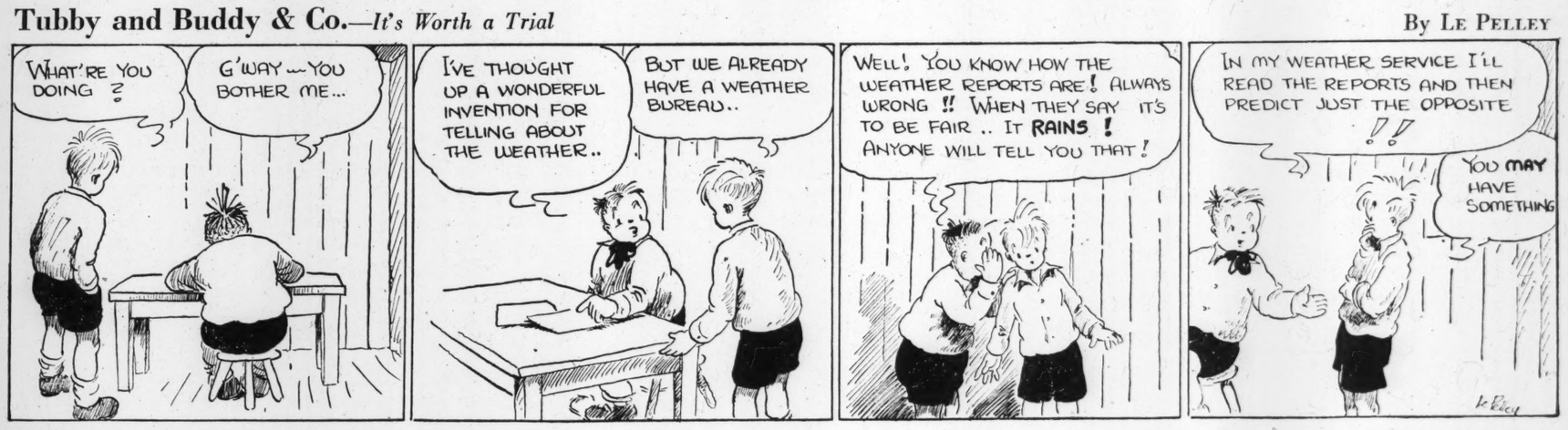
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A nocturnal carnivore, gray above and black below, of southern and western Africa and India.
2. Sacramento.
3. A group of 12 lakes in southeastern Maine.
4. Egypt.
5. It was moved to South Sudbury, Mass. by Henry Ford.
6. The chief port of Japan.
7. A suspension bridge across the Detroit River, connecting Detroit, Michigan and Canada.
8. The two opposite promontories situated at the eastern extremity of the Strait of Gibraltar.
9. Two small border towns, one in California the other in Mexico; their names are contractions of California and Mexico.
10. An Islands in the Baltic Sea: a province of Sweden.

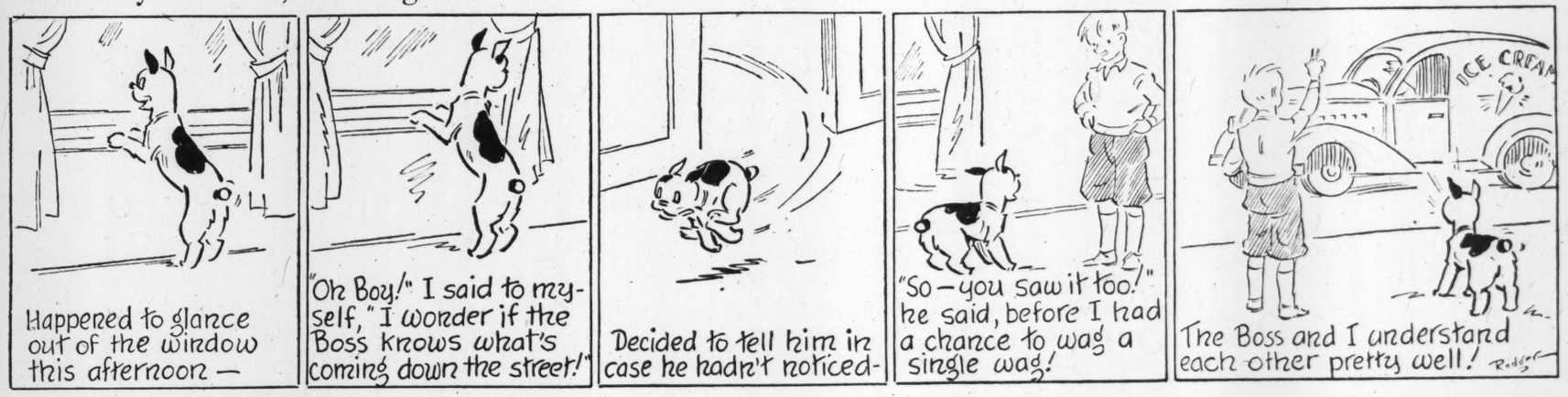
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Worth a Trial*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT'RE YOU DOING ?
G'WAY — YOU BOTHER ME...
I'VE THOUGHT UP A WONDERFUL INVENTION FOR TELLING ABOUT THE WEATHER..
BUT WE ALREADY HAVE A WEATHER BUREAU..
WELL! YOU KNOW HOW THE WEATHER REPORTS ARE! ALWAYS WRONG !! WHEN THEY SAY IT'S TO BE FAIR .. IT RAINS ! ANYONE WILL TELL YOU THAT!
IN MY WEATHER SERVICE I'LL READ THE REPORTS AND THEN PREDICT JUST THE OPPOSITE !!
YOU MAY HAVE SOMETHING

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes Sir!*

By RODGERS


Happened to glance out of the window this afternoon —
"Oh Boy!" I said to myself, "I wonder if the Boss knows what's coming down the street!"
Decided to tell him in case he hadn't noticed-
"So — you saw it too!" he said, before I had a chance to wag a single wag!
ICE CREAM
The Boss and I understand each other pretty well!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Off the Gold Standard*

By THE HAGERS

"THE PLOT OF 'DRUMS IN TENNESSEE' DON'T BOTHER WITH. JUST FOLLOW ME,"
DIRECTOR SPOONBILL SAID. "YOU TWO PULL OUT FROM SHORE IN THAT CANOE.
I'LL RENT YOUR BOAT; DIRECT THE RIDE." "YOU'LL RENT THE TE-WA?" TED WEBB CRIED.
TE-WA
"FOR YOUR BOAT, INDIAN WEBB, I'LL PAY A STRING OF WAMPUM EVERY DAY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Keynote

Keynoting for political conventions has become an increasingly difficult task. The speaker must appeal to partisan enthusiasm in the convention hall without striking a sour note among the millions of unenthusiastic non-partisans in his radio audience. And this year a Republican must effectively attack the Government without appearing unpatriotic, while trying to outline a program which a rapidly changing world will not toss into the scrap heap before election time. That task Governor Stassen performed at Philadelphia with a remarkable degree of success.

Particularly happy was he in his declaration that so long as the present President and members of Congress are in office their joint, considered acts will have the full support of all Americans. This attitude is essential to free political discussion in a time of international crisis. If it be clearly understood that citizens are united in support of the Nation's basic purposes and of lawful authority, there is plenty of room for differences over methods.

The four objectives of national policy laid down by the young Minnesota Governor are excellent: National preparedness; defense against fifth columns; domestic economic welfare; governmental effectiveness and integrity. To independent voters he must have been most convincing in his criticisms of the Roosevelt Administration on the last two counts. Failure to solve the unemployment problem while building up a huge debt is politically the Achilles heel of the New Deal.

Too much tolerance of Trojan-horse radicalism is naturally an effective criticism now that popular thinking is moving almost onto a war basis. And attacking the President for failing to prepare has become very easy. Mr. Stassen made a palpable hit with his phrase about American foreign policy being one of "a big noise and a little stick—and even that little stick 'on order.'"

It is true that in some measure Franklin Roosevelt has reversed Theodore's recipe: "Speak softly but carry a big stick." But it is only fair to say that the President has much of the flair for and grasp of foreign affairs that his namesake displayed. He has possessed a potential big stick in the economic might of America, and he has wielded it skillfully. It ill behooves those who have continually called him an alarmist and have repeatedly objected to arms programs that would give him a bigger stick to attempt to blame him now for a lack of preparedness.

In this most vital matter of national defense would it not be fairer, would it not be better politics, to say: We have all been asleep. We face a changed world; let's wake up and go forward together?

King Carol Heils Hitler

It is no small feat to keep atop of the shifting structure of Rumanian politics. King Carol's adeptness at maintaining the balance of his personal power is well known. Many an otherwise unexplainable development in Rumanian affairs has been traceable to his determination to keep all political forces weak enough to be controlled from the throne. He has been ruling Rumania for years with the hand of a dictator. His decree making Rumania a totalitarian State therefore changes the form rather than the substance of his rule.

With Nazi victories producing jitters in the Balkans, and encouraging Nazi groups in Balkan countries, King Carol has taken the road which seems to promise him and Rumania most immediate security. The Fascist Iron Guard has now been enlisted in a one-party plan of government which the King evidently hopes to bolster with sympathy in Berlin. Reports from Bucharest say the party will be anti-Semitic, and membership in the party will be a requisite for anyone wishing to engage in business or public service.

Whether the move will preserve Rumania against its neighbors who have territorial claims against it, remains to be seen. Reports of Russian flights over Bessarabia and of Soviet troops at the Russo-Rumanian border have followed King Carol's move. In any event, the transformation of Rumania obviously is calculated to make that country eligible for Axis favors, and it implies that Rumania's leaders are now willing to earn those favors with whatever aid they can give Berlin.

But this is one of the expected after-effects of the French capitulation. Democracy loses only an uncertain ally in losing Rumania. Within Rumania itself it had even less to lose.

A Question of Method

This is a time of crisis for lovers of liberty in the United States as elsewhere. In such a period we may expect to see many attempts to preserve liberty which will clash head on.

At the moment, for example, steps are being taken to remove from WPA rolls all members of Communist and Nazi organizations. This step is authorized by the new Relief Appropriations Act, expressive of a wholly natural and commendable desire to prevent public funds from supporting the membership of dangerous groups. It is opposed by the American Civil Liberties Union, which badly understates the case when it calls these groups merely "unpopular movements."

Another piece of legislation, the Oppressive Labor Practices Act—passed by the Senate and now pending before the House of Representatives—would deny even private employment to members of the German-American Bund or the Communist Party.

It is understandable that American legislators at this time should seek to do everything possible to prevent development of the "fifth column" menace in the United States. Yet it would seem that, if the groups aimed at in relief and employment legislation are so dangerous as to justify the measures adopted or proposed, then these groups themselves should be outlawed. While they are permitted to remain as legal organizations, legislation which seeks to weaken them by penalizing individuals who adhere to them is at best devious.

Especially does the thought of banning people from *private* employment because of political affiliations offend traditional American concepts of liberty, smacking indeed of measures adopted by European one-party states to oust Jews and liberals from economic life. Nevertheless, the military successes of totalitarianism in Europe have been so aided by "fifth columns" that all free nations must guard against these with all means at their command. If in the United States the national emergency is such as to justify the barring of individuals from employment on political grounds, it is such as to demand a broader and more direct approach to the problem of enemies within the nation.

Garnish

Military victors have often indulged in spectacular symbolisms when imposing their terms on their fallen foes. So at Compiègne, Adolf Hitler's forces have not missed their opportunity. The Armistice of 1918 was concluded at Compiègne, in the very railroad car which in 1940 was to be made an ironic symbol of a cycle of history. Moreover some of the terms of peace as dictated by the voice of the Third Reich are described as paraphrasing those laid down by French leaders in 1918.

In 1871, the last time the Germans were in Paris, Bismarck made a symbol of the very troops that marched in: they were not Prussians only, but units from other parts of the Reich; Hessians on the Trocadero, Bavarians in the Place de la Concorde—symbols of "one Reich, one people," of the unity that Germans believed the French had consistently sought to prevent.

One of the strange things about the exercise of human power is that it affords inadequate satisfaction even when on the largest scale. It is as if men always suspect, against their own wishes, that of themselves they are nothing. Be their accomplishments what they will, the substance of them leaves a gnawing appetite that they seek to appease with a symbol—like a cherry on a charlotte russe.

Tulips as Tokens

News of the survival of Holland's vast tulip fields, lying mostly between Haarlem and Leyden on the coast, is good news. This area apparently did not come within that inundated for defense.

Just as Dutch tulip bulbs have brought, and may again bring, some of the charm of the Netherlands to remote parts of the globe, so must their message today of cheer and faith bring a feeling of renewal to a troubled world. For these tulips are tokens of the unbroken spirit of man, which still "carries on" through challenge and adversity.

Some day, suggests the Portland, Oregon, Journal, organized labor may erect a monument to Westbrook Pegler. Well, Britain erected one for George Washington.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Way of Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

James Oppenheim's poem titled "The Way of Peace," came to my attention recently. Readers of the Monitor will, I am sure, receive inspiration from it:

Would you end war?
Create great Peace.
The Peace that demands all of a man,
His love, his life, his veriest self.
Plunge him into the smelting fire
Of work that becomes his child.
Give him a hard Peace,
A Peace of discipline and justice.

Kindle him with vision,
Invite him to joy and adventure;
Set him to work, not to create things
But to create man . . .
Yea, himself!

Go . . . search your heart America!
Turn from the machine to man.
Build . . . while there is yet time . . .
A creative Peace . . .
While there is yet time!
For if you reject Peace,
As surely as vile living brings disease,
So surely will your selfishness bring war.

Westwood, N. J. ANN EASTMENT

"First Line of Defense"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Military and naval experts have testified to our Congressional committees that danger of foreign invasion of our shores and borders is non-existent, in the normal course of our expanding defenses, and that we need not fear there will be any necessity for sending our boys abroad.

It is absurd to begin elsewhere than at home to fight for democracy, when we know that at very least 10,000,000 adults in the South are made ineligible to vote because of a poll tax! Martin Dies' own State of Texas offers him the nearest field of opportunity to solve this very problem of un-Americanism! Millions of his fellow-countrymen existing on an economic level so far below the American way of life that they cannot even vote!

The first line of defense of a free democratic people is the morale which grows out of the realization and fulfillment of its just possibilities at home. PAUL A. LEWIS

Sierra Madre, Calif.

"Pray Without Ceasing"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Years ago in a southern city when an epidemic of yellow fever raged and great fear was prevalent, a minister of the Gospel and his family, unable to leave their posts of duty, turned to God for help. They said afterwards that for days they literally lived in the 91st Psalm, had it morning, noon and night, and all were delivered through its uplifting message. All can find in the Bible a refuge, a safety, and as each one does so, the force of righteous thinking in the world gains a preponderance of power. Thus will evil fall, to rise no more.

Since God is the same, yesterday, today, tomorrow, the age of miracles is not passed, it is only that people do not expect them. Jesus said, "Have faith in God." Every man, woman and child can pray, not just an hour, a day, or on occasion, but as Paul admonished "without ceasing," silently, meekly, importunately, knowing God will open a way to save his people, to save the civilization His word has brought into the world.

Kansas City, Mo. ULLA GERTRUDE SHORT

Peace and Security

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since there is no reasonable doubt but that people in the United States are weighing in their minds what would be the consequences to this country in the event that the Allies are defeated in this war, it has occurred to me to wonder if Americans have given enough consideration to the question of what would have been the consequences to the United States had we not gone to the assistance of the Allies in the last war.

Has not the peace and happiness of the Western Hemisphere during the last two decades been secure only because we went to the assistance of the Allies in that war? May God give us the wisdom to act in such a way as to deserve his protecting care!

Laguna Beach, Calif. ELINOR M. BYRNE

Not So Elementary, My Dear Watson

Elderman in the Washington Post

An Island Thinks of Its Youth

Now he drives the town taxi, a bobbiny kind of shuttle that clatters over the bridges connecting the islands in our particular cluster. Wherever you live, practically, the fare is the same. You settle the price when the boat or the plane from Rockland deposits you and your luggage for the first time each summer.

"That'll cust you a kwatter," Clem always says.

Sometimes on a languid afternoon when you're fed up with your own society and the possibilities of the books you've brought, you call up Clem and have him drive you somewhere, just for the sake of the talk. It's "wuth a kwatter," as he himself would say.

Today, after he'd told me about fishing boats lying in to bait trawls in our harbor, Clem got to talking about his other jobs. Things aren't what they used to be on the island. On any island, things aren't what they used to be.

But Clem is speaking only of *his* island, tilted like a button on the huge troubled breast of the bay. The quarry shut down two years ago. Clem says it so that it sounds like "query" but *that* you decoded years ago, the first day you came to the island. Your difficulty today in understanding Clem's clipped Maine dialect trips over a brand new word.

* * *

"Eighteen years I wukked in the h'se-net factory," Clem says. "Had charge of the looms and lika that." The key word in the sentence, that abbreviated h'se is missing, and your imagination, made nimble by long listening, tries to reconstruct it from its hissing fragments. The looms, of course, give you a clue. Some kind of fish nets, probably.

"Then I got to be foreman of two floors, second and third floor. And I had charge of overseeing the tassels being wound. Girls did that work, the tassels," he recalls, as one might recall a dream. (Can't be fish nets, you say to yourself. No tassels on fish nets.)

"What kind of nets did you say, Clem?" Might as well ask straight out; islanders *know* how little summer people know.

"Why, h'se-nets," he explains glibly. "Dun't use 'em any more. H'ses kinda went out of style, you might say." Then, seeing you looking still baffled, he adds: "You know, nets to throw over hearses . . . kind of hang down for decoration . . . scalloped up sometimes . . . real pretty . . ."

Somewhere from out of your remotest childhood, you remember seeing a mid-Victorian hearse, with elegant silken net curtains swinging majestically against the glass sides . . . tassels, too . . . long, dramatic black tassels. (My word, you think to yourself, fancy an industry built up around *that* . . . half the village supporting itself on it . . . it must have been a big plant, too, if Clem was the foreman of two floors . . .)

"Used to keep the flies off the h'ses. The tassels went on their ears. Just decoration, and sometimes they were real fancy," he rambles on, relishing the memory. (Ears? Flies? Now you really are lost again.)

* * *

"We made a plenty of h'se-nets and shipped 'em all over the country," boasts Clem. "Then the automobiles come along, and no more h'ses."

And then you know.

"Oh, horses!" you exclaim.

"Certainly, hearses," Clem says, looking tolerantly at you, and never guessing your trouble. "Yep. H'se-nets. Eighteen years of 'em."

But even that, to you, a child of the machine age which devises and wearies of gadgets overnight, is incredible. Imagine a world in which any item, especially one so whimsical as h'se-nets, could be manufactured steadily for eighteen years!

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

The Bookshelf

A Traveler in Rumania

Hector Bolitho, who has written on a wide variety of subjects from the glamorous South Sea Islands to the constitutional difficulties of King Edward VIII, is pre-eminently a traveler. According to the publishers of RUMANIA UNDER KING CAROL (New York: Longmans Green. $2.75) his experience ranges all the way from eating buffalo steak in Calgary to bathing in the Bosporus and "striking a match against the most southern lamppost in the world." Although sprung from the free, democratic soil of New Zealand, he appears to gravitate naturally into the company of royalty. When a Rumanian urged him to come to Bucharest and write about the country, he made straight for the Court, and the late Queen Marie, in almost her last words, besought him: "Always write kindly of my adopted country. Rumania needs friends."

Mr. Bolitho responded gallantly by writing pleasantly and kindly not only of the Rumanians generally, but especially of their King. He writes as a traveler, sketching in what interests him, and with no special knowledge of things Rumanian. He contrives not to mention the great Bratianu family and their place in the economic and political history of the country or that shrewd diplomat, Take Jonescu, who in pre-war years built up for Rumania an outstanding prestige at the Court of St. James's. But he makes no pretensions. Here is a little scrap book with an assortment of things of interest—bits of early history, visits to King Carol, glimpses of Queen Marie and Prince Michael, and some Balkan politics.

The author has some interesting, albeit quite uncritical, things to say about King Carol. In recent years the world has learned to assess the political acumen of this monarch. By comparison with the political ineptitude exhibited by the Great Powers in Europe in the last few years, King Carol's record shines brightly enough. Against a rather blurred background of court intrigue and popular protests, he has emerged with a reputation for adroit statecraft. He has shown, Mr. Bolitho asserts, a sincerity in his relations with his people for which he is not usually given credit.

In the first place he is bringing a much needed efficiency into the life of the nation. The Palace sets the example—"the clocks are right, the elevator works, the inkpots are filled," an English butler welcomes the visitor. The King, who has modest tastes and finds that "food always tastes better in small houses," is devoted to his peasants and is making valiant efforts to remove their illiteracy—a legacy from Rumania's checkered history. He sees the need of national discipline and so has organized his youth group—the "Traja Tarii"—which, if outwardly bearing the Fascist touch, nevertheless, Mr. Bolitho assures us, has none of the blind obedience associated with the true Fascists, but rather a genuine bonhomie and esprit de corps.

Occasionally we run into a well known figure—the late Octavian Goga, poet-politician, unexpectedly made Premier, a "tired, eager man, with a charming smile and busy hands that played with a fantastic pair of spectacles" and rather out of his depth in his new role; the late Premier Armand Calinescu, standing "as if his spine were made of iron," and the polished ex-Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu, with his "streak of Scottish authenticity," inherited from his Scottish Grandfather Saunders.

These sketches are interesting and well done, but all Mr. Bolitho's skill and experience scarcely cover up the dearth of solid material and the want of genuine knowledge of the nation that repeatedly betrays itself throughout the book. H. J. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Beginning?

An hour or two ago the news came that France had capitulated. The march of the vigorous and the audacious people continues, and the sound is closer, now, and easier to hear.

To many Americans, war started (spiritually) years ago with the torment of the Jews. To millions of others, less sensitive to the overtones of history, war became actual only when Paris became German. We looked at the faces in the street today, and war is at last real, and the remaining step is merely the transformation of fear into resolve.

The feeling, at the pit of every man's stomach, that the fall of France is the end of everything, will soon change into the inevitable equivalent human feeling—that perhaps this is the begining of a lot of things.—*The New Yorker.*

Immortal Paris

No alien flag flapping from the Eiffel Tower, no foreign troops standing guard at the Triumphal Arch, can destroy the spirit of Paris for those who have known its radiance. Paris endures although its blithe cafes now are darkened and its glittering shop-windows tightly shuttered. Paris lives although no bare-kneed children play in its gracious parks and no endlessly patient fishermen dangle their lines in the Seine.

Paris is a vital ideal. Paris is an ever enkindling symbol of wisdom and friendliness, of tolerance and living made an art. Paris is proof that loveliness can be taken from the world of dreams and made tangible. Paris may suffer an eclipse. Paris does not die.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

They Need a Roof

At several of the colleges tentative plans are being discussed for making dormitories summer hospices for European women and children whose home lands have been overrun by the Nazi tide. That would not be a final solution of this enormous problem, but it is something that can be arranged now, extending aid to those whose need is tragic.

In such a crisis sympathy, which appears to abound, should be translated into action. It is obvious that homeless folk need to have a roof. That is elementary. As Americans get down to realities there should be a growing sentiment for sheltering refugees.—*Boston Globe.*

The Wide Horizon

Scraps of Paper

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

One result of the war is that I have to get up earlier. I used to leave my home blissfully unaware of the latest news developments. Yet, without even glancing at the pages of a newspaper, in three-quarters of an hour's time I would arrive at my office fully informed about the world's affairs. I accomplished this feat by the simple process of reading the news posters whenever my car was held up in a traffic block. Now, owing to petrol restrictions, there are no traffic blocks any more; and there are no posters, either. It is quite literally true that writing in Great Britain nowadays has to be very good indeed to be worth the paper it is printed on, and this has meant the end of morning posters. It has also, for me, meant the end of leisurely rising. For now I have to read the papers over breakfast. But this is not the hardship that it would once have been. The papers are much smaller than they were.

The cutting off of raw pulp supplies from Norway seems to have taken British publishers completely by surprise. The publishing world had not envisaged the possibility of an attack by the Third Reich on this quarter of Europe. While Hitler was sending his transports across the Baltic, books were actually in the press forecasting the probable course of events, prophesying somewhere a German violation of neutrality, but deliberately excluding Norway from the area of danger. Even so shrewd a judge as Dr. William Necker, the author of "Nazi Germany Can't Win," made this mistake. It is no wonder that the beginning of the Norwegian campaign brought British newspaper editors and their staffs into earnest and anxious consultation as to when, what, and how much they should cut out of their papers.

The "Daily Express" answered this question immediately by declaring that it would maintain a maximum amount of sheer news, and Mr. Hannen Swaffer, well-known as a columnist, urged a similar policy upon papers generally by suggesting that they should at once cut down to a minimum all their feature articles. It is in accordance with this outlook that the offerings of some well-known writers have vanished from the pages of the Sunday papers to which they used to contribute distinguished articles on the theater and on travel. Papers that used to print twelve columns of book reviews an issue have now to content themselves with five. Dramatic criticism is in some extreme cases reduced from two columns to half a column. Yet even this is not, perhaps, out of proportion to the cuts that have been generally made in the extent of news coverage.

* * *

Newspapers, by their very name, concentrate on news; and people are anxious for news in wartime even more than at other periods. Yet there is a reason today, as there was not twenty-five years ago, why newspapers should not upset the normal peacetime balance between their feature articles and their news columns. That reason is provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

It is probable that as time goes on it will in fact become increasingly evident that on the basis of mere news British papers cannot compete with the B. B. C. The B. B. C., like the newspapers, has the services of three or four news agencies, such as Reuter's and the Associated Press. On the basis of information provided by these agencies, it radiocasts something like a thousand words of concentrated news five times a day—at 7 in the morning, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at 6 o'clock, at 9 o'clock, and at midnight. In addition to these radiocasts, it also disseminates news in English to the troops, and in foreign languages to other countries.

* * *

The newspapers, of course, have their own correspondents. In peacetime these correspondents were often able to supply news, by means of "scoops" and inside stories, which the more general agency messages of the B. B. C. did not contain. But in war this is no longer the case. Important "scoops" are not obtainable; and if they were, they would not be allowed to be published. The B. B. C. bulletins are now read in a pleasant, clear, and interesting voice, and more and more people are realizing that, in sheer news, they give practically everything that the papers more expensively and, after some delay, provide.

The B. B. C. is, therefore, a very strong competitor with those papers whose aim is merely to tell the news. And in this way it throws into increased prominence the papers which concentrate rather on explaining what the news means. These papers still fulfill a unique service, a service that grows more valuable every day as events take on a fresh and bewildering complexity.

Moreover, the B. B. C. news radiocasts obviously are not concerned with literary or dramatic or music criticism; they do not indulge in fashion notes, or give cookery hints. It is on these and similar normal feature attractions that newspapers have no rival in the regular B. B. C. news service; and for this reason, in spite of the severe restrictions on their space, the papers still do not neglect them. This is a good thing, for in these spheres some of the best journalistic work of our generation is being done.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

The United States of the World

I represent a party which does not yet
exist: the party of revolution,
civilization.
This party will make the twentieth
century.
There will issue from it first
the United States of Europe, then
the United States of the World.
—Prophecy in autograph on the wall of the room in which Victor Hugo passed on, Place des Vosges, Paris.

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"That She Again Shall Be"

Thy homestead, peasant, is on holy ground:
What Norway was, that she again shall be
On land, on sea, and in the ranks of nations.
—J. S. WELHAVEN (1807-1873).